THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

November 23, 1946

NEW IMPORT REGULATIONS

AN EDITORIAL

Abandoned Sikang Disillusioned

By James Burke

Hirohito On Tour

By James R. Young

Revolutionary Movement Brewing

By C. Y. W. Meng

HUMAN BLOOD FOR SALE

AN EDITORIAL

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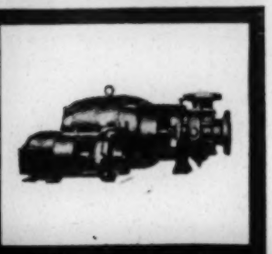

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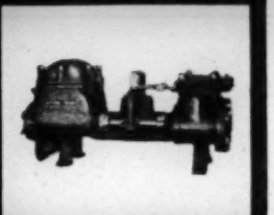

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Stilwell Memorial

To The Editor:

General Joseph W. Stilwell, the *"Ding Hao"* commander, suddenly died of a liver ailment not long ago. Everybody in China knows that he had tremendously assisted in building up the modern Chinese Army. Probably I knew him better than many others since I was in the army commanded by him. He knew the Chinese people better than many other Americans. Although he was the highest ranking and the oldest man in the army, he worked as energetically as a young soldier night and day.

He frequently visited the fronts, and paid great attention to the life of the men there. Once with my own eyes I saw him come upon a wounded Chinese *ping* lying in a field in Burma with nobody to attend to him. The general immediately shouldered him to a First Aid station. While the nurse dressed his wounds the General asked him, "Do you know that you are helping to defeat the enemy of your own country?" When the soldier nodded he told him, "No matter how seriously you are wounded, you will be properly treated in this hospital." The *ping* smiled and bowed slightly to show his appreciation of the general's consideration. The next morning the general showed up in a jeep with a great number of cans of edibles. Of course, I am ashamed to think of the attitude of our own generals towards their soldiers. There is no need for me to say more, as it is not difficult for you to imagine the answers yourself.

General Stilwell now has passed away, but no doubt you still remember that there exists a highway linking China and India called the Stilwell Road, through which great quantities of equipment and ammunition were hauled into China during the war, when China was cut off from the outside world. Moreover, he also saw to it that the Chinese Army got enough supplies and equipment, which greatly contributed to the final defeat of the Japanese in Burma and India.

It was a great misfortune to both China and America when General Stilwell died so unexpectedly. We are very sorry to have lost a great American friend. But although death has taken him away from us, his honor and his warmth will remain forever in our hearts. The General was not only *"ding hao"* but was *"ding ding hao."*

For his help to this country and his contribution to the war against the enemy, I suggest we build a memorial in his honor in China. Won't you agree, Mr. Editor?

CHOU CHI-SHENG.

Hongkong,
November 16, 1946.

Airmail

To The Editor:

With reference to your article "Airmail to U.S. Now Takes 4 Days but Postal Surtax Charges High" published in your issue of October 26, 1946, Volume 103, Number 8, Page 231, I have to inform you that, as air mails for the U.S.A. are now forwarded by C.N.A.C. plane to Manila and thence by Pan American World Airways to San Francisco, the international air mail surtax charged thereon is fixed by the Chinese Postal Administration on the basis of air transport charges payable to the two airlines. Air mails to the U.S.A. forwarded by this route take approximately eight days.

LI CHIU-LU,
Director of Posts.

Shanghai,
November 15, 1946.

(Mail service from Manila to San Francisco has been temporarily interrupted due to the installation of new communications material by P.A.W.A. It is hoped by CNAC here that it might be possible in Manila to send the mails on by other means. Regular service, CNAC hopes, may be resumed before the end of this month.—EDITOR).

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Fascism

To The Editor:

The *China Weekly Review* is my favorite magazine. I love it for its independent policy and outspokenness.

In your Nov. 16 issue, I read of the name "Utopia" in the article "Hundreds of Students Expelled for Peace Parades," which was very striking to my eyes, because I have been and remain a student of the Utopia University. I read it over and over again, because it reminded me of what happened to me in the summer—a thing I can never forget as long as I live.

Last summer, for financial and some other reasons, I wanted to change schools. I applied for admission to a few national universities which I thought suitable to me, and did my best in the entrance examinations. But I failed in all of them. I was greatly bewildered and began to wonder at my own ability.

At last some reliable sources told me why, a reason which still puzzles me a great deal. They term it "Political Reason." It seems all schools I applied to for admission were instructed by certain higher authorities not to admit me and many other innocent students, whose names were thus blacklisted. I wonder what good it can do the country and I think it is most undemocratic.

I am back at the Utopia University again. Though I am ready to let bygones be bygones, the public at least should be aware that this is not a trifle. It is a remnant of fascism.

S. S. TING.

Shanghai,
November 17, 1946.

Anti-Graft Plan

To The Editor:

Corruption nowadays has become a fad which is slowly but steadily infiltrating into all the government organizations. The authorities thus far have devised no effective means to check its rampancy. The multitude, which had just climbed out of the whirlpool of eight years of bitter war, is being plagued by a new social disease. The general conception that all public servants are squeezers is being formed.

Those avaricious grafters consist of only a minor part of the officials who mostly cannot resist tantalizing outside temptations. Presto! they thrive and become rich overnight. Moreover, owing to the connivance of the government they get along successfully and without trouble, thereby giving impetus to other decadent elements which follow suit in their wake. Gradually such a state of affairs spreads and the fad for corruption is at last established.

The majority of the officials is, however, simon pure. They stick to their posts honestly and lead a poor and humble life. It is wrong to mix these respectable servants with the grafters. The conception that all officials are grafters therefore is erroneous.

I agree with your proposal that an Anti-Graft Plan should be set up as suggested editorially in your Nov. 2 1946 issue, in which you said that "something should be done to separate grafters from simon pure officials." In order to do justice to the respectable servants and to correct the wrong conception about them, grafters should be duly executed, regardless of their positions and background. Huge scandal cases must be probed to the bottom. In so doing, as you pointed out, "a lot of otherwise useless indignation would be channeled for excellent use while the good name of the other government organs would be speedily restored!"

CHENG PAO-MIN.

Tsingtao,
November 15, 1946.

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Immortality

To The Editor:

The following translation is dedicated in respectful memory of the Father of the Chinese Republic and in grateful acknowledgment of his humanitarian services rendered to the Chinese people on the 80th anniversary of his birth:

On the arrival of Muh-Shuh Sun-Pao at Chin (of ancient Shansi about B.C. 547, at the head of a mission despatched by the Duke of Lu of ancient Shantung for the purpose of congratulating the Duke of Chin for his having successfully suppressed the Luan rebellion) the congratulatory mission was met by Fan-Shuien-Tse-Shih-Mang, (Premier of Chin) who, by way of inquiring, asked, "It has been asserted by the ancients that 'There is immortality in spite of death,' what is the idea of this dictum?"

Before Muh-Shuh could manage to reply, Fan-Shuien-Tse-Shih-Mang continued, stating, "My forefathers, prior to the era of Emperor Shun descended from the offsprings of Emperor Yao; at the time of Shiah dynasty, they were known as the family of Yu-Lung; at the time of Shang dynasty, they were known as the family of Shih-Wei; at the time of Chou dynasty, they were known as the family of Tang-Tu. Now that the dukedom of Chin is the leading state of the central Powers, the family of Fan gives it its premier, perhaps, this lineal perpetuity would answer the said query?"

Muh-Shuh (the aforesaid Shantung ambassador) made the following observation, "According to my information, that was hereditary peerage, not a claim to immortality. In our dukedom at Shantung there was the late grand councillor named Tsang-Wen-Chung; whose teachings and precepts were handed down as canons of creed long after his demise. Is not this meant by immortality? Therefore, according to my understanding, the highest of immortality was the devise by way of settling virtuous services (moral) in favor of posterity; the next rank of immortality was the devise by way of leaving achievements (political) to posterity, while the still next rank of immortality was the devise by way of handing down teachings and precepts (intellectual) to the generations to come. These devisers will never pass away from the memory of men in spite of the unending span of time. This, then, is the meaning of Immortality. As to the conservation and perpetuation of a family name, from generation to generation, affording unbroken sacrificial rites in the family temple, there are to be found such persons in every country, who, while they may be revered as old nobility, should by no means be honored as immortals."

TZON FAH-HWANG,
LL.B., LL.M., Jur. Sc. D.

Tientsin,
November 8, 1946.

"Contribution" Defined

To The Editor:

October 31 was the Generalissimo's birthday. High-ranking government officials and the KMT agencies were busily making all sorts of preparations many days before the occasion. In their eyes no other day was more important than this one. The "Double Tenth" passed almost unnoticed and Dr. Sun's birthday will be observed with little zest. What a striking contrast!

These officials and agencies seem to think the only method to show their support of their leader is to flatter him by holding an elaborate birthday celebration. This sort of flattery is known as 獻納" in our Shensi dialect. It is the usual practice in China to obtain an important post by flattery, not ability,

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and the importance of the position awarded usually is in proportion to the amount of flattery given. Flattery is an art, a special skill requiring long and careful cultivation. The intellectuals are especially well versed in this profitable trick. My dear Editor, you can take my word and measure the prominence of our officials with this trick as the yardstick.

The method of celebration varies from year to year. This year, it was contributing money to build schools. In every city a platform was raised for this purpose.

The word "contribution," as defined in Chinese dictionaries, is giving money voluntarily for a specific purpose. But in Sian, the authorities summoned numerous little schoolgirls to wrest money from pedestrians and ricksha riders for the cash box on the platform. If anyone refused to give, his name was exposed in the local newspapers as a penalty. He usually found himself called such names as "cold-blooded animal" the next day. We public servants were compelled to contribute the day's wage.

In my opinion, to establish schools is the job of the Ministry of Education, otherwise, we should get rid of it. But in this country, whenever there is an urgent matter to be solved and money is needed, it has to come from "contributors." The taxes we pay to the government are being expended entirely on the civil war. What a plague we common people have in this country!

C. R. RICHARD.

Shensi,
November 4, 1946.

November 12

To The Editor:

November 12 should be a day of historical significance in the annals of China's political development because the National Assembly scheduled to be held on that day at Nanking will decide the fate of China in her struggle for national unity and prosperity. We are vested with the full belief by the following quotation from Professor Dewey:

"Much may be said of the ability of Generalissimo Chiang. His success obviously lies in his ability in handling men, in straightening out the mess of personalities which should be conducive to the carrying on of the country's affairs. No college in the world can produce a man with such ability."

Yes, with the Generalissimo at the helm, under no circumstances shall we entertain any doubt that the achievement of national unity is just a matter of time even if the convention should unfortunately turn out to be a failure. However, we all look forward to the pleasure of witnessing this important gathering being conducted with success so that all the problems now confronting China may be solved and her reconstruction programs materialized in the not too distant future.

In this connection, we hope that the Communist Party now will, for the sake of national welfare, sink its differences in points of politics in accordance with the very excellent spirit it displayed during the eight years of the war of resistance.

The writer will appreciate other opinions from readers in this regard.

KINSON TSIANG.

Shanghai,
November 5, 1946.

Shame

To The Editor:

Eighty-one years ago today Dr. Sun Yat-sen was born in Siang Shan hsien of Kwangtung province. Being a person of great courage, extraordinary wisdom and distinguished personality, he liberated the Chinese from the tyranni-

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cal rule of the Manchus and the shackles of foreign imperialism, and founded the Republic of China.

It was Dr. Sun who kindled the fire of hope of a new China in the heart of every Chinese. Twice in the last 45 years, the 450 million people of this country wrote with their blood many a glorious chapter in Chinese history, the two most notable ones being the overthrow of the Manchus and their resistance against the Japanese invasion. Millions of patriots generously and bravely gave their lives for the country. They valued the 4000-year-old Chinese culture more than their own lives, and this was the reason they saved China from the ruthless enemy.

But it is a shame that when we turn out to commemorate Dr. Sun's birthday we are faced with starvation, poverty and civil war all over the country. It is a shame that myriads of young men must die and be buried with their predecessors, the national martyrs, for an entirely different cause. We see chaos in and we hear painful cries from all corners of the country; there still is no peace 33 years after the birth of New China.

The people care little about Marxism, communism, socialism or "Kuomintangism." What they really want, after eight years of desperate fighting, is nothing but peace and order, and the people love nothing more than being glorious citizens of the Republic of China.

To do the martyrs and Dr. Sun honor, nothing is better than to cease fighting with each other. Dr. Sun's will was not one to make China a colony of the powers, but a strong, prosperous and new China.

WANG CHUNG.

Shanghai,
November 12, 1946.

New Treaty

To The Editor:

It is a pleasure to note that a Sino-American Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation has been concluded which will supersede all the treaties hitherto existing between the two countries. It is significant that such a treaty, which has been under negotiation for almost a couple of years, has been signed for the furtherance of friendly relations based on the principle of equality and reciprocity.

It is obvious that the relations between China and United States always have been good and became even closer and more amicable during the war due to the energy and determination of the leaders of both countries. It is an undeniable fact that China not only was badly bruised but virtually ruined at the close of the devastating war. It will cost a great deal in men and materials to rebuild the country. In order to accomplish this, China is in dire need of financial and technical assistance from America.

Under the treaty recently concluded, the United States will be accorded all facilities for trading in China, and the interests of its nationals in China will be safeguarded while China will solicit financial assistance from America for the development of its industry and commerce and its nationals will be accorded security of domicile and trading in the United States.

We firmly believe that economic cooperation and mutual assistance between China and United States is necessary to the continued prosperity of the United States and to reconstruction in China. We earnestly hope that this treaty will heighten cooperation between China and the United States and strengthen the ties between these two countries.

ALFRED WANG.

Shanghai,
November 14, 1946.

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Time To Repent

To The Editor:

We have been suffering for a very great cause since the turn of the century, but many people, including Generalissimo Chiang and Mao Tze-tung, are beginning to lose sight of this very cause espoused by the founder of our republic, Dr. Sun.

At present there is no party in China which knows what democracy actually means, much less how to govern China. Democracy is synonymous to Truth. Even the United States, one of the most democratic nations of the world, has shown through her actions in China that she does not entirely understand what it means. If she does she would have known in the first place that there was no hope to bring Chiang and Mao together, and that there was no need for General Marshall's mediation.

In my opinion the world should know of the wickedness of China's leaders, and the other nations should break off relations with them. The Chinese people should arise to realize the avowed aims and ideals for which our national martyrs died. If possible our leaders must be made to see the light of the truth, that is to let them know that they have been blocking China's road to democracy and reconstruction. Moreover, their followers are equally wicked and should repent.

As patriots and true followers of Dr. Sun, there should be no letup in our persistence in that great cause. In time all the Chinese people will come to see the truth. When that time comes there will be little the reactionaries can do to hold back the advance of this progressive force, and there will be no need for fighting such as the two opposing parties are now engaged in. May Almighty God help us.

MA LIEN-KO.

Sian,
November 11, 1946.

Book Shortage

To The Editor:

In an editorial of the November 9 issue of your esteemed paper we came upon a discussion of the Shanghai book shortage situation, which is, undoubtedly, keenly felt by many. I had presumed that it was a consequence of the world shortage of paper, etc. Now I learn with great alarm that what really makes the situation worse is the "port guardians." You have named the port officials in general and the Customs in particular, saying that "they apparently figure that there is a demand for books and, therefore, books, like everything else, must pay squeeze to the all powerful officials."

I do not hesitate to agree with you that such actions are criminally stupid and utterly preposterous. Yet, the thing that alarmed me most is the statement that "everything else" must pay "tribute" to these "all powerful officials."

This is really preposterous, even unbelievable! Are there no greater "guardians" or are they all the same? Are all Shanghailanders deaf and dumb? Why does nobody do anything about it? Or, at least why are some definite and specific facts not given? Otherwise the average man will get the impression that such an accusation is merely a case of personal grudge, or an irresponsible and therefore nonsensical statement.

NON-WATERFRONT.

Shanghai,
November 17, 1946.

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Vol. 103 Shanghai, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1946 No. 12

New Trade Regulations

MOST nations, in an effort to create a favorable balance of trade and develop native industries, in face of strong foreign competition usually resort to the time-tested expedient of raising their tariffs to such a degree that imports are reduced to the very barest minimum, and then consist only of goods with which that country cannot compete or without which it cannot exist. But even high protective tariffs have not helped China back to her feet. Faced with such difficulties, the government has now had recourse to yet another, a far more drastic and dangerous method of reducing imports—through use of a quota system.

In actual practice, the new import and export regulations are patterned after those in existence in almost every major belligerent state during the course of the recently-terminated war, and in almost every one of the totalitarian states just prior to the outbreak of hostilities. As we have noted before, the quota system is one which is prone to all manner of inherent ills. In the hands of judicious, unselfish men and organizations, the quota can accomplish great things. In the hands of an inefficient, squeeze-beridden bureaucracy, the quota system may work wonders for certain individuals and groups, but may produce calamity for a nation as a whole.

We make these observations purely for the purpose of acquainting the public at large with the accumulative dangers which may balance out the theoretical advantages which may accrue from the new system of quotas as announced by the government. At the time of writing, the set quotas for the different categories of imports have not yet been announced. It is therefore impossible to comment on the respective quotas allowed.

However, several facts do emerge from a perusal of the first few announcements. One is that quotas will not be granted to individual firms or corporations, but to "Trades." Exactly what this implies it is difficult to say. Whether this involves recognition by the government of the right of guilds to represent importers en bloc, or whether this means that importers will have to create representative agencies to "bargain" with the government is not yet clear. Such an arrangement, however, arouses fears that firms may be discriminated against—a very serious implication.

Further, in case any application is refused, the issuing authority has made it clear that no reason will be given for refusal of said application. This again appears as a very short-sighted view to take of the entire matter. If an importer or "Trade" representative is not given a reason for the refusal of an application, how is he to know whether any future application will be favorably considered, and on what grounds?

Another consideration that must not be lost sight of is the fact that in the growing trade competition developing between this city and other commercial centers in the Orient, the Chinese import regulations impose an extra burden on China's merchant houses. The average Shanghai importer even before the imposition of the new regulations had headaches enough. With the promulgation of the new measures, it may well be that the burden may become so heavy as to force him to invest his capital either in Hongkong or Manila, or some other center. This is no small factor to consider.

In principle, of course, the regulations as mooted come as a very logical sequence to previous rulings on the subject of foreign trade. The question of their enforcement is the big one. With proper enforcement, the regulations, let us hope, will work out for the best. But that, of course, remains to be seen. For our part we are more than willing to give the government the benefit of the doubt as to the effectiveness and fairness with which the regulations will go into force. But that benefit of the doubt will continue to be given so long as there are no scandals attached to their enforcement. However, we cannot help voicing the fear that such may crop up in the very near future. In that case our only comment will be:—"The government should have left well enough alone."

Logic

The National Assembly is a gathering of people's representatives rather than one of representatives of the different political parties and groups.—*Chung Yang Yih Pao, Nov. 15.*

It follows, then, that the various "political parties and groups" are representatives of the different political parties or groups rather than people's representatives.

How To Retire

THE CNRRA cashier who used CNC$2,700,000,000 in the relief agency's cash box to operate an "underground bank" and accrue a neat pile for the next rainy day has been handed over to the procurator of the Shanghai District Court by Director-General P. H. Ho, with the request that he be "punished" for his "misdemeanor."

It looks like the law has finally caught up with one of the countless corruption cases witnessed since V-J Day in this city. And just because it has, it is necessary to say a few words about the fate of these people who either get caught in acts of "misdemeanor" or don't.

It is unpleasant to state that although no one has ever denied officially or otherwise that corruption has been eradicated from the sphere of officialdom here, we haven't yet heard of any rotten official hanged and shot for his cleverness. Threats have been issued by the government, but has an example ever been made of any culprit?

It is bad enough when some central government or provincial official is merely discharged from his duties because of corruption: his example makes his successors more careful and wary, but the pilferage and daylight robbery continue unabated.

In the case of CNRRA's Cashier Wu Sui-jen, the "misdemeanor" involved funds financing relief distribution and should be considered in a graver light. If there are any doubts on this point, Dr. T. F. Tsiang's assertion that at one time CNRRA had no funds, should be remembered. Then, supplies were maldistributed because the cashbox was empty. Now the cash appears and is immediately put to misuse by the chief cashier.

There are, of course, "extenuating circumstances" in this case. The stolen money, we hear, has been returned with CNC$14,600,000 in interest. And it looks like CNRRA should employ more cashiers who bring in funds, instead of drawing pay.

However, when the money situation is tight on the market here, interest rates have been registered at around 20 percent. This means Wu was in a position to earn approximately CNC$540,000,000, if he was sharp enough. And this leaves him with some CNC$525,000,000 to retire on, unless he is hanged.

If the fate of other corrupt officials is taken into account it would be safe to bet that Cashier Wu gets off extremely lightly or with at most six months or a year in jail. Because of the "influence" that he has recently acquired, his life will not be too dreary: his wife will probably visit him now and then and he will play checkers the rest of the time. One thing is certain above all else: Cashier Wu will never have to work as a cashier again, seeing as how, even in our inflated times, a moderate man can live fairly well on CNC$525,000,000.

AFL In Heaven

The choir boys of Dijon have decided to sing at Mass again, putting an end to their 12-day strike. Newspapers say they had obtained satisfaction of their claims for higher pay.

The next strike vote will probably come from the AFL—the Angels' Federation of Labor.

National Assembly Opens

THAT the National Assembly has not opened under the most auspicious of circumstances is already apparent. The non-participation of the Communist Party, China's second major political group, together with the absence of the Democratic League from the constitution-drafting chambers, clearly indicates that the National Assembly has not the maximum support that could have been possible under happier circumstances. These facts clearly impose limitations on the scope and popularity of the Assembly.

But where in history, save in the very dim and therefore idyllic past, was a constitution created under conditions that the historian might interpret as being ideally suited for the work in hand? When the constitution of the United States was adopted by Congress, that country was still living in the mortal danger of a renewed war of survival against Britain. France's constitutions were all adopted during periods of great national stress, with opposition parties openly condemning the group in power. The first constitution of Socialist Russia was created at a time when millions were dying on the battlefield of a bloody war. These are sober facts to those who have studied the growing of constitutional government.

It can be seen therefore that China is no better, and no worse off in this respect than any of the great democracies of today. They too had to struggle against insurmountable odds. They too found that they could not leap over the wall of single-party rule overnight. China today is encountering the same difficulties. But will she emerge as triumphant in her struggle for constitutional government as did her predecessors?

That of course depends on the parties and personalities taking a hand in the drafting of the first real organic laws of the Chinese Republic. Just as the constituion of the United States bears the heavy imprint of the ideals of Thomas Jefferson, as many of the constitutions of France bore the imprint of the illustrious pen of the Abbe de Sieyes, and the first Socialist constitution of Russia bore the marks of Lenin's progressive beliefs, so will the constitution of China reflect the spirit of the men behind it.

That is why the present sessions of the National Assembly mark such an important stage in the development of China. If the members of the National Assembly so will it, the organic laws which they are to create will be the first major step towards the establishment of a true democratic government in China. If they shirk their responsibility to the people, it will become but another ideal system of popular representation in theory, but will mark no advance in practice. There is a decided challenge which history has thrown at the feet of the National Assembly. Future historians will recognize the difficulties with which time and circumstance saddled the Assembly. But will history judge kindly the final draft? That is the only question which the delegates must answer in their conscience.

One has heard countless pros and cons on the postponement of the Assembly. But that in fact may prove to be a minor point. What does count is the type of instrument of popular government which will emerge from the deliberations. We cannot believe that of the more than 1300 delegates to the Assembly there are not liberals great enough in numbers and in progressive ideals to inject into the constitutional project such qualities as will make it acceptable to the people.

True there will be, as would be supposed, certain individuals and groups who will oppose the granting of too many liberties to the people. But these groups can be silenced into mute submission be there liberals great enough in their convictions to turn the tide. Up to the time of

going to press it appeared that the liberals were not prepared to bow to the dictates of those who desired nothing more than to abide by the forms and the spirit of the 1936 Draft Constitution. If this spirit of rebellion against the dictates of the past can be maintained, it may be hoped that some progress can be made.

In any case, the government, having brought the National Assembly into being, must assume responsibility for its actions. If the constitution turns out to be a still-born affair, then how can the government justify the opening of the National Assembly against the wishes and better judgment of the opposition parties? This moral responsibility on the part of the government is a matter which deserves the attention of Kuomintang leaders. Not until the National Assembly has won the confidence of the people can it be considered a success. And it will not be able to win that confidence from the masses until such a time as it will have brought into being a constitution which reflects the aspirations, ideals and desires of the people.

The challenge is there. Will the National Assembly meet it?

Blood On The Market

WHOEVER it was who said that blood had no price has definitely erred for in Shanghai it sells for US$25 per unit. And, vice versa, the man who cynically asserted that "anything" can be bought on the Shanghai black market, was more than right. Blood has also become a commodity just like plastic handbags and processed cheese with bacon.

It may be that the local public, and the American public at home, was incensed unduly over the circulation of plasma in the local market, due to sentimental considerations. After all, it's human blood and it does sound barbaric to hear that it changes hands over the counter.

Leaving aside the sentimental reasons for indignation, blood could become a commodity even on the black market if the donors who granted a part of their vital selves were duly notified at the time of the donation process that their blood would be sold on the market. Needless to say, there would have been very few enthusiasts to give their blood that some merchant or merchants might make a neat profit. However, if such eccentrics could be found, the sale of their blood would not be different from the sale of any other commodity, which is after all a product of human sweat and toil.

In the case of the plasma in question it was donated willingly by American citizens who thought they were doing their bit in the war effort. No doubt, they volunteered because they could picture how some GI on one of the Pacific islands would be saved because of their sacrifice. In any case, this plasma was intended to save lives at a time when nothing else could.

It is regrettable, therefore, to read that this plasma was sold through "no error" to a "reliable" Shanghai dealer who was supposed to "distribute it in the China market." By special agreement between the Foreign Liquidation Commission and the dealer, the plasma was not to be sold on the black market, it is said.

However, it should by now be clear to everyone that agreements are one thing and their implementation quite another. The fact that a dealer obtained the plasma in a business transaction certainly indicated that he would not sell below cost price but would endeavor to get the best price offered. In other words, it was clear to anyone of perception that the plasma would go the way of all commodities in Shanghai—emerge on the black market. It should have been just as clear to FLC.

The only possible way for the officials concerned with the sale of plasma to a commercial house to rehabilitate their reputation and good name is to arrange that the 3500 cases of plasma be distributed or rationed among local hospitals which certainly have no surplus of plasma. This would undoubtedly be the desire of the donors who may be reading in the press about their blood bringing in profits, instead of restoring to health some mendicant who has less than US$25 in his pocket.

Air Travel Today

FROM time to time we have had occasion to comment upon the situation as regards air travel in China, such as priority systems which lent themselves nicely to black market operations, etc. For the past two weeks we have been gaining some personal experience via a trip to Hongkong and Canton and back. We are happy to report to those of our air-minded readers who may be contemplating a junket that it appears that China's aerial travel has at last reached a stage of reasonable efficiency and near comfort.

Not only do planes leave on time and arrive on time, but the ground operations seem to function with reasonable dispatch in most places, with formalities such as customs, exit permits, passports, health records, etc., plus the waiting, taking only slightly more time than the actual flying.

However, it is to the credit of the airlines that such delays as do exist are caused almost entirely by the hordes of local officials who apparently are convinced that anyone who says that he is going away on business for a week or so is really a disguised communist about to flee the clutches of the law. We are anxiously awaiting the day when the recently-announced Sino-American Treaty is ratified so that we can write our Congressman informing him that we expect him to see to it that Lin Yu-tang, David Lu, Mark Tsai, and the rest of China's newsmen in New York and Washington are wakened at 2:00 a.m. for a noon flight to Chicago, have their baggage searched thoroughly at each terminal, are inspected for hoof and mouth disease repeatedly and are generally inconvenienced by the politest officials that America can produce.

Seriously, it does seem to us that now that China's competing airlines are providing the public with some good service in spite of official handicaps, the myriad officials who live off rice levied at bayonet point from the farmers could do their part by dispensing with some of the more

ridiculous formalities and being a little more rapid in performing the necessary ones.

Strange to say, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, and even Hongkong are far ahead of Shanghai in expediting the traveler. In Canton, for instance, one may obtain an exit visa from the police department in about 10 minutes, as compared with a minimum of 24 hours in Shanghai. Canton's customs and other officials merely require the traveler to be present at the airfield two hours before the plane leaves, as compared with about four for Shanghai.

Our only *real* complaint is about the so-called "airline bus," a lumbering six by six into which a couple of clever Shanghai sharpers induce unwary passengers upon the promise that they will be taken "down town." To most Shanghai residents "down town" means the section lying roughly between the Race Course and the Bund, and not the lonely, deserted corner of Hengshan and Lin Sen Roads (ex-Avenues Petain and Joffre), where one is unceremoniously spilled into the street and where the fight for the survival of the fittest is enacted between bewildered, baggage encumbered passengers and a horde of voracious pedicab coolies who, apparently friends of the bus driver, lie in wait for the plunder.

When your editor remonstrated that this spot could hardly be called "down town," he was assured that it was, and when he foolishly told the aforementioned "sharpers" what he thought of them, he was told to get out and be damn quick about it, or words to that effect. After a short and ineffectual attempt to get away, we, apparently not being among the fit who are destined to survive, climbed into a pedicab, casting a last glance of pity at our fellow victims, a group of unhappy Cantonese who looked as if they already regretted leaving sunny Canton and coming to a place inhabited by these rough "Northerners" who "didn't even speak Chinese," and a smaller group of terrified foreigners who were being assured that this was the way to the Palace Hotel as they were speedily wheeled west on Avenue Joffre.

As the old saw goes, "There's nothing like travel....."

Man On A Horse

IT is incomprehensible, to a non-professional politician, why more than a year after the United Nations defeated fascism in Europe and Asia, Franco remains master of Spain.

If it is admitted that public opinion and the writings of the world's press have any significance at all, it becomes harder still to understand why something is not done to oust the man who has been proved a fascist and a creature of Hitler and Mussolini by such unimpeachable evidence as published by the State Department.

There is hardly any place in the world, outside of Spain, where public bodies could be found to start a movement in support of Franco. There is practically no periodical in the world, again with the exception of Spain, which gives public support to Franco,

Franco Spain has been barred from the United Nations organization and takes no part in shaping the peace.

Franco Spain is morally blockaded by the United Nations, in a manner of speaking.

In Spain itself, Franco and his henchmen are fearful of the rising tide of underground resistance and have arrested men who they say sought to organize "something like the armed forces of the Spanish Republic."

Unlike other countries which seek to appease the United Nations and appear democratic, Franco holds no sham elections for, it seems, he has a low opinion of what the democracies think. There is no semblance of democratic practices in Franco Spain.

Franco sees that there is no need to be in a hurry, although something may occur at a future date. However, he is building fortifications along his French border, reportedly comparable in size to the German West Wall. He fears the proximity of democratic France, and maintains behind his embrasures some 400,000 fighting men.

When Hitler gave Franco his horse it looked like a filly. Today, it is a goodly sized mare. Franco's horse has grown considerably and he's still on top.

As long ago as 1937, when democracy was being quashed in Spain, there were freedom-loving men who declared: "The destiny of Spain does not rest with Spaniards alone." Though their voices were not heard, the experience of the United Nations in their struggle a few years later amply proved that either there is one world, or none.

Today, again, the question is being raised whether the world can be free, while Spain is enslaved. And also whether it should be left to the Spaniards in their straits to do their meager best, while the free and democratic nations merely look on.

Friction In The Philippines

MUTUAL recriminations between Filipinos and the American military sound distressingly familiar to the inhabitants of Shanghai, Peiping, Tsingtao and other places in the Orient where foreign troops have been or are stationed. While it is too much to be hoped that an army of American GIs can be dropped in the middle of a large foreign population and get along in perfect peace and amity, the situation could be ameliorated by judicious action on the part of army authorities.

On October 27 the *Baltimore Sun* published a dispatch by Mark S. Watson whose analysis of the basic factors underlying the friction in the Philippines has a parallel in other localities. As General MacArthur also has pointed out, the problem is not only one of military discipline. The Filipinos are jealous of their national independence and dignity to which the presence of foreign troops appears to be an affront, however necessary to their protection. Manila's business district is crowded by American military installations; shortages of housing, harbor space, transporta-

tion and other conveniences are aggravated by the presence of the Americans.

As the question of where the American military base shall be located is dictated by many considerations other than the convenience of the civilian population, the situation in the Philippines is not likely soon to be alleviated. But, according to Watson, the fundamental loyalty and friendship of the Filipinos for America, as well as their realization of their own dependence upon American economic and military protection, will prevent friction taking on more serious proportions.

Granting, then, that the fundamental difficulty cannot be eliminated simply to suit the popular convenience, it becomes a question of reducing the resultant friction to a minimum.

While realizing that the attitude of the various native populations is not entirely faultless, there can be no question but that the army is greatly to blame. Unfortunately, a country's soldiery is not trained to be a harbinger of good will. It might well be though, considering the frequent instances of its finding itself in friendly foreign territory. From what we hear, the raw recruits who are now replacing United States veterans in this part of the world are scarcely trained at all.

Generals Christiansen, Eubank and Carroll in the Philippines sent out a circular commenting on an article and editorial in the *New York Times*. The *Times* had criticized the conduct of GIs stationed in the islands. The generals' defense seems to have been that, as new troops had received practically no army training, they were the product of home training and "We believe that the home training of men in our country does not produce the type of men described in 'the *Times*' article."

This strikes us as specious reasoning scarcely calculated to convince a complaining populace which is more familiar with our soldiers than with their home environment. If that is the prevailing attitude among commanding officers, the *Times*' charge that American misbehavior is due in part to negligence in high ranks is probably justified. The home training of men in our country produces all types of men. It is a question of what type predominates. If the army finds the products of home training ill-equipped to deal with foreign populations—and some of them patently are—it is the army's responsibility to train them, and failing that to use stringent discipline.

Granted that the army has insufficient funds and time to train them at home, officers out here are plainly responsible for rectifying the omission. Unfortunately, the conduct and attitude of officers is as often open to criticism as is that of their men. It is hard for an American to believe that these fellow citizens cannot be prevailed upon to behave with at least a minimum of decency, given the proper training in morale. There is no excuse for the attitude of intolerance and arrogance towards everything not "Stateside." Instances of "price gouging and thievery" do not justify the wholesale condemnation of an entire population. If this attitude cannot be wiped out the sternest disciplinary measures are justified. They must be carried out against the worst offenders, some of whom can always be found in any large group to lead the rest astray.

We do not mean to imply that the fault is entirely with the Americans. Hostility and justifiable complaints are mutual. But of all the other factors that enter into the unfortunate situation—popular resentment of foreign troops, inconvenience, and hostility towards strangers—hostility among the troops seems the easiest factor to control. A country can more reasonably be expected to control the behavior of its soldiers than of its civilian population. The United States War Department has shown a propensity to interfere with the State Department's business. Let it start attending to its own business by so disciplining and educating its own men that they are not a constant source of ill-feeling among nations. The United States cannot afford to be represented abroad by a group of "brash, ill-mannered, slovenly and contemptuous children."

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

November 26, 1921.

Last Message

Three hours before the hand of the assassin laid him low at Tokyo Central Station on the night of November 4, Prime Minister Takashi Hara said (to a Chinese interviewer) at his official residence: "Tell your people that Japan has no territorial ambition in China. These two countries must co-exist. My policy of non-interference in Chinese affairs is being endorsed by the majority of thinking Japanese. You want some proof for this change of Japanese policy? For proof I offer the fact that there is an entire absence of any desire on the part of the Japanese to retaliate China's boycott of Japanese goods and other Chinese hostile measures toward us."

* * *

Premature

With the many problems which confront the railroads of China at the present moment, such as the maintenance of the service itself over the obstacles engendered by the lack of rolling stock, weakened bridges, and military disturbances, consideration of such refinements as electrification may seem premature.....However, the recent great advances in the use of electric power for railway transportation are worthy, at least, of consideration.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

November 21, 1936.

Evacuation

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent identic notes Nov. 10 to all the foreign Embassies and Legations in China asking for the immediate evacuation of all foreigners from the provinces of Suiyuan, Ninghsia and Chinghai, as well as from the districts under the jurisdiction of the Inner Mongolian authorities. The action is necessitated because of the military activities now going on in these areas for the suppression of bandits.

* * *

Ronins Rampant

More than 270 cases of forcible occupation of Chinese dwellings by Japanese and Korean "ronins" have occurred in Peiping in recent months, according to statistics compiled by the Municipal Bureau of Public Safety for Peiping. Heavy losses have been sustained by the owners.

Hirohito Makes Democratic Tour, But Aides Arrogant, Autocratic

By JAMES R. YOUNG

(Editor's note: This is the first in a series of several special articles on a tour of central Japan made recently by the writer who accompanied Emperor Hirohito on an inspection trip of farms and factories. The author was on a tour of the same area with the Emperor's entourage in 1928).

Nagoya, Japan.

EMPEROR Hirohito went to the country again, for the seventh time since V-J Day, for a week long tour, waving his under-sized felt hat to cheering millions who were in the midst of celebrating a bumper rice farm harvest at night time Mardi Gras festivals and carnivals in a hundred villages, towns and cities.

The Emperor's entrance to this richest of Japan's farming and industrial regions, of 2,900,000 loyal subjects, began at a small town on a nearby railroad line where the seven car Imperial train steamed in very royally after a six-hour ride from Tokyo.

Thereafter, for a week, the party, in 40 vehicles of German, British and American manufacture, zigzagged and bumped along narrow, dusty, pit-holed gravel roads at very slow speed.

Still Believe In Myth

I enjoyed the Imperial inspection as it was identified by Navy uniformed and morning coated chamberlains and aides. Some of them were very arrogant, and extremely contemptuous of my presence. They had tried to announce the trip too late for correspondents to prepare for the tour. I desired to make the tour as a contrast story against the Imperial visit 18 years ago when the Emperor was en route to ancient and colorful rites which would enthrone him as the 124th descendant of the Sun Goddess who created the world 2600 years ago. The myth is believed by most Japanese. If questioned on the matter of the three point landing on Mt. Kirishima, they will ask you if you believe that Christ walked the waters of the Jordan.

My trip in 1928 was in a black sedan, in an atmosphere of awe, reverence and trepidation. I was dressed in a Prince Albert frock coat, striped trousers and silk hat. Today's tour was in a U.S. Army Fifth Air Force jeep which I drove three cars behind the Emperor's slow motion sedan. I wore a GI outfit.

Crowds Bow

The crowds bowed in sections this time—in proportion to the seriousness and orders imposed on them by their village masters, or, as with the 300,000 school children who were lined up with Japanese flags, according to the severity of the teachers.

The Emperor wore a light brown worsted with pin stripes, blue shirt with soft white collar, a green polka dot tie, a soft gray hat which is somewhat crushed, and, turned up all around, appears ready for a takeoff in a good breeze, a silver watch chain, and tan shoes.

People Never Happier

The jubilant millions this time wore working clothes, khaki, firemen's outfits, National Guard uniforms, kimonos, a slack type of pants for farm women, close cropped hair for the boys in uniform suits, black knee-length cotton stockings, blue middies and skirts, with boyish bob haircuts and pigtails among the girls.

I have never seen the Japanese so happy. Among them however must have been many, many sad ones who in retrospect were mindful of the fact that the once great and glorious Third Imperial Division headquartered here was decorated by the Emperor for their rape of 12,000 women and girls in Nanking and the slaughter of 95,000 civilians in China's capital. They perished later on Guadalcanal, reduced there to cannibalism. Nine thousand from here died in the South Pacific. Another 10,000 were trapped in New Guinea and elsewhere.

His Majesty's appearance in the beginning of the second year of the American liberation of his 70,000,000 worshipful people, was democratic and without military ceremony.

High-Handed On Sly

The only element to revert to prewar standards were a few Navy uniformed aides, police with swords, and plain clothes huskies who took any opportunity when American MP's were not around, to chase photographers, newsmen and yell at the crowds and push them.

The human side was the Emperor's personal inspection and conversation of and with workers in cotton and woollen mills, ceramic works, agricultural experiment stations, schools and railroad yards.

The political diehard Imperial Household gang, a part of the so-called one percent who run Japan, did not reflect the jubilation which I saw and heard expressed by the stooped workers from sweet potato fields or the skilled hands in the mills and mulberry grooves. They are the 99 percent who would willingly and happily follow American direction through the Emperor's requests, but the belligerent antagonism and attempts at maintaining a control by fear and force, as I saw carried out against the people, will negate democratization efforts.

"Select Few" Still In

I find that rural Japan is being managed as before by the selected few who surround the Emperor, and by the Home Ministry police. Hirohito himself must rid the Palace of this gang of international plotters, or his subjects will not attain the Four Freedoms which we want them to enjoy.

As a measure to conserve power, the Shanghai Thrift Movement Committee, presided over by Mayor K. C. Wu, decided on a one-third reduction of lamps in every home and business establishment and a lowering of the candlepower of the remaining lamps. Big shops will be required to use fluorescent lamps.

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AbandonedSikangAmongVictims Of Postwar Disillusionment

By JAMES BURKE

ADD to the world's various other victims of postwar disillusion Sikang—China's remote Tibetan frontier province, home of the Lolo and the Giant Panda.

There was a time—during the war—when Sikang, like the rest of China's re-discovered west, dreamed of early development and prosperity. The Central government built motor roads and financed a certain amount of industrial enterprise. Dreams seemed close to reality—practically there so far as Chungking propaganda was concerned.

Then the war ended and the government and its technicians rushed pellmell back east, where the more immediate wealth of former Japanese-occupied areas lay exposed to Yenan's hard-marching armies. The new west was more or less pigeonholed and subsequent Kuomintang-Communist relations haven't allowed for much improvement of the situation—a fact which Sikang takes with a sort of plague-on-both-houses bitterness.

Sichang Abandoned

On a recent visit to China's newest province, I found a 100-bed U.S. Army surplus hospital, complete with x-ray equipment, still crated up and stored away in Sichang. Technicians, nurses and doctors who were to have operated it had bolted off with the rest of the downriver horde.

Further south, around Hweili, engineers and workers had been assembled just before the war ended, ready to exploit some of China's richest coal and iron deposits as soon as American machinery arrived. When peace came, the engineers were ordered east and the machinery was diverted.

The motor road from southern Sikang to Fulin and Chengtu has been impassable since early summer rains washed out bridges and sent landslides tumbling across mountain passes. The Central government did not postpone road maintenance when it seemed probable that Chungking might fall and the capital be forced to move into Sikang.

The thousands of telegraph poles hurriedly erected in the province five years ago are rotting and need replacing. When the government was advised of this in an urgent petition, funds were allotted for only 50 new poles.

Aborigines Hostile

On top of all this Sikang has the frontier area's problem of independent-minded or outright hostile aborigines. Only the eastern Ya District, where Chinese predominate, is under fairly firm Chinese control. Down in the southeastern Ning District, fierce, slave-holding Lolos and other tribespeople outnumber the Chinese population more than two to one.

Central Sikang out to the Golden Sands River (upper Yangtze) is largely an unexplored land of independent tribal chieftains, mostly of Tibetan stock, over whom Chinese authorities exercise only token control. The most famous of these principalities is the Lama Kingdom of Muli, which mines an annual fortune of gold but sends it to Lhasa instead of Nanking.

As for the western half of the province, beyond the Golden Sands River, Sikang Governor Liu Wen-hui has openly admitted that Tibetans are in complete control.

Villages Raided For Slaves

The Lolo problem in the Ning District is the most serious of Sikang's racial frictions at the moment. These long-caped, turbaned tribesmen, sometimes called China's American Indians, periodically swoop down from their mountain retreats and raid Chinese villages, carrying off men and women to replenish their stock of slaves.

But enslaving Chinese is only one of the Lolo's vices. Much of Sikang's large opium output comes from the Lolo border areas, where the tribespeople, who never smoke it themselves, cultivate it to trade to Chinese dealers for guns and silver.

A major Chinese military campaign up into the high Ta Liang Shan range—home of the toughest and wildest of the Lolos—was planned in Sichang during the latter part of October and should be underway before December. This will be the second campaign against Ta Liang Shan Lolos since V-J Day. Last winter Sikang provincial troops retired after the wily mountain fighters held them off until rains made further attack impossible.

Planes May Aid Drive

This year things are expected to be different. Provincial troops—nearly 10,000 of them—under Governor Liu's nephew, General Liu Yuan-shuen, will again fight the campaign but the National government has promised to lend a few of its warplanes to strafe and bomb the stubborn tribesmen a bit.

The Central government's active interest in Sikang began a little more than 10 years ago, when the Communist "Long March" swung into that far western region. It provided an opportunity for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to get his troops (more than 10 divisions under General Hsueh Yueh) into this Szechuen warlord territory, laying the groundwork for later Central government influence.

During the later war years, a group of buildings known as the "New Village" was erected on a hillside overlooking Sichang lake. These buildings would have housed the national government of China had the Japanese occupied Chungking.

Ho To Guard Far West?

Most of the New Village buildings now have been turned over to Sichang's National Polytechnical Institute, which formerly occupied some temples further up the hill. One of the buildings, however—the one built for the Generalissimo's residence—is being reserved for General Ho Ying-chin, former War Minister, who expects to make his home in Sikang when he returns from his present visit in the United States.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the garrison commander at Sichang, who is the Generalissimo's chief representative in Sikang, is General Ho Kwo-kwong, a man who held high office in Chungking under General Ho Ying-chin (but no relation). This all seems to indicate that General Ho Ying-chin and his associates, while ousted from the main stage, are still the Generalissimo's trusted agents and will keep a sharp eye on China's far west until such time as the Central government gets around to developing the area.

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Red Brigade Overcomes Long Odds In 9000-Mile Trek Back To Yenan

By SHEN CHIEN-TU

Yenan, Oct. 23 (Delayed).

SPECTACULAR break-through of 60,000 Communist troops on the Hupeh-Honan border hemmed in by an estimated 360,000 Kuomintang troops, was disclosed by General Wang Chen when his 359th Brigade arrived safely in Yenan last month.

His 359th Brigade, formed mostly of picked men from Hopei province, marched across eight provinces of China from Yenan southwards to Kwangtung and then back again against far greater odds than the famous Red Army's long march described in Edgar Snow's "Red Star Over China." They had to contend against Jap and Puppet forces as well as the local and regular forces of 10 Kuomintang war zones.

General Wang Chen says that 10 Kuomintang armies, formed the first line penning the Communist pocket from Kwangshan to Sinyang in the North, the Peiping-Hankow Railway in the West and an elongated line in the East and South. He says that a captured document showed that the Kuomintang blockade plan was okayed by American officers in China.

Horse Betrays Column

On the night of June 26, the 60,000 Communist troops, including the 359th Brigade, together with old men, women and children, stole out east and west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway covered by a heavy silence and the dark night. When Kuomintang troops discovered the break-through, Communist troops had taken many strongpoints to protect their crossing and the main forces were well on the way in five main columns. Staff officers of the brigade said that the neighing of a horse cost them the only casualty of the Brigade during the crossing of the first blockade line.

General Wang Chen attributes the successful break-through to surprise and swift movement. Kuomintang troops were due for the kill on June 27. Communist troops had lain doggo for quite a time and perhaps Kuomintang troops felt that they could not break the iron ring and expose themselves to attack in the open.

Communist troops kept pursuing troops on the run the whole time by swift forced marches. They were also aided by a well-timed Communist counterblow which pummeled the middle section of the Lunghai Railway and held back many of General Hu Chung-nan and General Liu Chih's troops.

2000 Miles In 63 Days

One column battled eastwards safely to the Communist-led Kiangsu seaboard. Another Communist column, fought southeastwards to Tapieh Mountains, where it was reported entrenched. Two columns under Generals Li Hsien-nien and Wang Shu-sheng, which broke out westwards, are now entrenched on the Shensi-Honan border south of Sian and the Hupeh-Szechuen border. Guerrilla forces led by local leaders are still fighting on the Hupeh-Honan border. The fifth column composed mainly of General Wang Chen's brigade made a 63-day jump with only a day's rest in a northwestward curve covering nearly 2000 miles to Kansu province and Yenan.

This jump included the climbing of two mountain ranges, crossing of 11 rivers and the crashing of 25 Kuomintang blockade lines formed to wipe them out at river crossings, seven main highways and two railway lines.

The Kuomintang did not repeat the old mistake of massing all forces to cut them off in one locality. This would have given Communist troops a clear field if they managed to break through. Kuomintang troops were laid out in depth so that Communist troops had to fight one battle after another without stop against fresh Kuomintang troops. The flaw in the plan, said General Wang Chen, lay in placing the finger on the exact route the Communist troops would take over the far-flung plains and mountains of Central China.

Battles, Strafings Daily

Eighty-six major and minor battles excluding skirmishes were recorded by the brigade before it could reach the Border Region—an average of more than a battle per day against superior equipped Kuomintang forces backed by motor and rail transport, planes and the resources of Kuomintang controlled areas. They were strafed by about an average of 10 planes daily.

An ascertained total Kuomintang force of eight armies (12 brigades) plus peace preservation corps, numbering in all about 170,000 men—42 times the number of men in the brigade—were pitted against them. They came into direct engagements with an ascertained 24 regiments plus seven peace preservation regiments outnumbering the brigade by 22 to one.

But this does not give an overall picture of the fighting which took place. Actually the Kuomintang was unable to concentrate vastly superior forces against the Communists at any one point. The Communist moved too fast for even the motorized transport of Kuomintang troops or if they did come across Kuomintang forces, they relied on bayonet fighting to carry them through and swifty left enemy forces behind. Swift, sudden outflanking movements also kept Kuomintang troops guessing.

The Communist troops travelled light. They did not carry quilts or blankets. Even the uniforms they wore kept disappearing. The rank and file kept tearing their trousers for use to clean and dry their weapons soaked by continual rains which met them on the way. Shirts and trousers were made into sandals or were used to bind bare feet. Often the Communist rank and file could be seen making sandals during lulls in the fighting. Making sandals for marching was just as important as eating and fighting. Their long trousers had become short pants by the time they entered the Border Region.

General Wang Chen says that he has to thank Chiang Kai-shek for his escape even though Chiang laid a price of CNC$3,000,000 on his head. He said that Chiang planned to wipe them out at certain points on the map. His troops kept waiting for orders to mass at a certain point. Before they could do so, the Communists were usually one jump ahead. Chiang's orthodox ways of fighting helped his unorthodox enemy to escape; but Chiang's dismissed generals got the blame.

The Communist brigade bypassed big towns but took small towns in their stride. County town Chenanchen in south Shensi was captured by them. It is now part of the base established by General Li Hsien-nien on the Shensi-Honan border, south of Sian, which will sandwich the western section of the Lunghai Railway from the south in the event of a Kuomintang attack on the Border Region.

Spearhead Eats Best

Communist brigade staff officers said that they could march more than 25 miles in the daytime and still had half the day to spare. The brigade once marched more than 160 miles in three successive days and two nights without rest and had to fight four to five battles along the way. During this forced march they climbed one mountain and forded a river.

Pursuing Kuomintang troops unaccustomed to the fast movements of Communist troops usually had the worst of the marching contest. Prisoners said that Kuomintang companies of usually over 100 men were reduced to about 60 or 70 through casualties, desertions and stragglers lost in the chase.

Communist troops also had the advantage over Kuomintang troops in the matter of food. They said that their spearhead ate the best available. They ate wheat or maize flour. The main body ate Indian corn and potatoes. The rear only had Indian corn stalks to eat. Kuomintang troops that came later had to tighten their belts.

Reds Favor Bayonets

Kuomintang troops shot well from fortified positions, but Communist troops said that they did not seem to like bayonet fighting or fighting at close quarters. That was why the brigade could fight their way through Kuomintang troops who managed to intercept them even though the latter held mountain tops and strategic passes.

Three times the Kuomintang troops were able to mass fairly large forces against them, at three strategic mountain passes along their route. Three Kuomintang brigades awaited them at Huayang. They crashed through the last Kuomintang line on the Sian-Lanchow motor road.

When Kuomintang forces attacked the Kwangtung Anti-Japanese brigade after the Jap surrender, it

marched southwards across Hunan to join forces with the Kwangtung Communist-led forces. They reached the northern border of Kwangtung province and were only two days' march from the Kwangtung Anti-Japanese brigade when they found their way blocked by overwhelming forces under General Hsueh Yueh. They finally turned and battled their way back into the Hupeh-Honan border after fighting night and day for more than 40 days.

Their last jump from the Hupeh-Honan border completed their 9000-mile march back to Yenan. They had fought in all more than 100 battles during this space of two years and had crashed through over 100 Kuomintang blockade lines. Despite losses suffered, the main force of the brigade is still intact. General Wang Chen says that his brigade is ready again to defend the border region against Kuomintang attacks.

Wiry, 38-year-old General Wang Chen with his sharp ascetic features and deliberate movements looks like a Chinese who has been to school and university, but he was a stoker on the Peiping-Hankow Railway in his young days. He joined the Red Army during the first civil war in the early twenties and has marched more than 20,000 miles, including the famous long march north.

He is no fanatic despite his tough record. Although he is a strict disciplinarian on matters concerning relations of his men to civilians, he has the dramatic eye for effect of the storyteller and has a strong sense of humor.

His officers and men call him "Wang Hutze" meaning literally Wang the Bearded because of his unruly beard, which sprawls over his face during the rigors of the campaign. He narrated how he, like others, had been tightening his belt during the long march. His headquarters had no rations and no food. He went into a kitchen from which came the sweet aroma of boiled Indian corn. He scooped his hand into the pot and came away with a large head in his hand. Just as he thought he had got away with his booty, smack came a ladle on the General's head. It was the company cook, who had mistaken him for some other soldier. General Wang Chen only grinned and walked away with the corn still in his hand.

General Wang Chen likes to give audacious orders. During the jump into Yenan, the Communist Brigade almost walked into a camp of Kuomintang troops after marching an entire day. It was too late to retreat or to go forward. He ordered his troops to camp side by side with Kuomintang troops in unquartered villages. Kuomintang and Communist troops slept side by side. Just before dawn, the Communist troops went their way unmolested.

His brigade roused the skepticism of certain foreign correspondents who saw them in 1943 busy with the plow and hoe in the Border Region. They doubted the brigade's combat powers as the men were spending so much time farming instead of in military exercises. The 9000-mile march answers the question.

Communists Evacuate Hospitals, Nurseries As War Nears Yenan

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

Yenan, Nov. 19.

"THREE thousand babies have been evacuated from the Yenan area," said the doctor in charge to me yesterday. "Despite all care, many of them will die. They travel at night to hide from strafing and bombing. November nights in the hills are cold."

Most of the non-combattants of Yenan have already left the city. Up any ravine, you see merchant or artisan with his toolbox on the carrying pole, with his wife and belongings on the donkey, with his older child leading the donkey. Even the nearby peasants are moving deeper into the hills, carrying jars of salted vegetables, lard, sacks of grain and some household utensils.

Most painful was the moving of the International Peace Hospital founded seven years ago with the help of British, Canadian and American donations and named in memory of Dr. Norman Bethune, famous Canadian surgeon who gave his life in the medical service for the Chinese people fighting 15 Japs. These International Peace Hospitals spread till now, and there are 42 of them in eight provinces. The Yenan hospital was the number one.

As we rounded the curve of the hill and saw the hospital from a distance, it looked as it had looked for seven years—nine tiers of caves on the high cliffside with the square administration building below. The only difference was the long pack train leaving the hospital gates. Donkeys with childrens' cribs on each side lined with sheepskin in which small children were quietly lying. Stretchers borne by four men were coming down the steep hill from terrace to terrace, bearing those seriously sick.

Hospital Dismantled

As we entered the hospital gates, I saw 60 student nurses lined up awaiting marching orders. Each had her personal belongings in bundle on back, a cotton quilt and a few items of clothing. They were laughing, joking and waved at us as we passed.

The hospital superintendent Doctor Wei I-tsai came to meet us, apologized that he couldn't give us good hospitality since the hospital is moving out. He took us into the operating room where on the floor once spotless lay only a small heap of packing straw. We turned into the X-ray room installed with years of difficult labor—X-ray and motors being the gifts of the American Red Cross flown in by air. Now the only boxes standing here were labelled X-ray 2.

The main operating theater has been all dismantled, where, on four tables all home-made, they did 30 operations per day. The small operating room remains in its old glory with one full set for last emergencies. It was heated 24 hours per day which is something in Yenan.

The laboratory higher up the hill had one microscope left for last emergency tests. Everything was packed except the bacteria completing their period of growth in the incubator. This completed, the incubator will be moved.

L. A. Nursery Empty

On the fifth ledge, the uphill surgical wards are all empty except some ambulatory cases lying fully dressed on beds. Nurses still tended them. On the sixth ledge, the obstetrical ward had only six patients left out of 40. Two of these had delivered babies that morning while four gave birth within three days and were now nursing babies. These would move as soon as able into the cold November night.

We left the hospital, taking farewell of Dr. Wei, who was still calm, unflurried and hospitable. Further down the valley, we passed the Los Angeles Day Nursery—contributed by Los Angeles, California,—where usually 90 kids would wave from the high ledge to the passersby. Everything here was empty.

Further down, we passed a young couple saying goodbye in the road. He was an Eighth Route soldier in neat padded cotton winter uniform with red tabs for the infantry. His wife was a nurse in the hospital, standing in her non-descript gray trousers ready for the road. Her eyes were red from weeping. He was going to the front to defend Yenan, while she was going with the civilian patients to the rear.

"Eat Much Bitterness"

Later in the afternoon, we called in a small village of 10 families and talked to an old farmer who was a tenant farmer 10 years ago and now owns 12 acres of land, half gained by the land reform and half by his own effort of reclaiming the virgin hills.

His idea about it all was "Lao Chiang—old Chiang—wants to fight the civil war. Lao Pei Hsing—old hundred names—will eat much bitterness."

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Once-Busy Hankow Empty Shell; Trading At Complete Standstill

By ALBERT LEE

Hankow, Nov. 17.

PRIOR to the Sino-Japanese war, the main feature of Hankow was its tremendous export trade, 90 percent of which was monopolized by foreign firms. Godowns, woodoil installations and tea factories could be seen all over the city, with coolies busily engaged carrying goods to and from the ships moored along the river front. The city was prosperous, the people were happy.

During the Japanese occupation, Hankow suffered a lot at the hands of the invaders. Navigation was halted on the Yangtze and trade became almost nil. Then came the American Air Force, which destroyed about 60 percent of the city. Had the war been prolonged another month or so, there would have been nothing left of Hankow, the Allied Command in China having made and approved plans for the systematic destruction of the entire town and its suburbs before the end of September, 1945. The comparatively few who steadfastly remained during the bombings thus not only were spared more dire experience, and Hankow, as a city, though badly battered and only a shadow of its former self, still stands.

Force, Arrogance, Inefficiency

When, in September 1945, after the surrender of the Japs, the "Chungking Chinese" returned to "liberated Hankow" the population extended them a hearty welcome. At that time, overjoyed by their liberation from the Japanese yoke, the people were full of hopes and probably never before so united in their desire and efforts to put the city back on its feet and to resume trade. The population was fully ready to cooperate, with each man ready to do his bit toward this end. Alas! Three times, alas! While a good start for rehabilitation could have been made with a little more understanding and tact on the part of the Chinese civil and military authorities, the latter simply threw themselves upon the city like a swarm of locusts upon a ripe wheat field.

Residences, offices and godowns, whether empty or formerly occupied by Japanese or collaborators, were taken by force, irrespective of the owners' nationality. This show of force coupled with the arrogance and the inefficiency of the newcomers "from the other side," who behaved like conquerors, immediately brought the Hankow people to their senses. They realized they had been wrong in their expectations, with the result that instead of cooperating as they had started to, they became in a relatively short time uneasy, restive and worried as to what, with such an omnious start, the future would bring. Hurt in their self-respect and wavering, with no law, no order and no leadership to speak of, the people soon became indifferent and disgusted. Nobody seemed to care, except to find means to make both ends meet in any possible way, honestly or crookedly.

Problem Perplexing

More than a year now has passed since Hankow found itself again folded in the bosom of the Central Government. We do not intend to give a full picture of what conditions have been during that time, nor to describe some of the unpleasantnesses and restrictions which, purposely or otherwise, have been imposed upon us. Suffice it to say that much having already been written on the subject, as time passes and conditions steadily worsen, still more will be written. However, we do not wish to add fuel to the fire.

As a rule, our friends here all keep telling us that the people of China mean well, and they certainly are neither short of words nor of gestures in trying to convince us that they are. Are they in earnest or just putting on an act?

The various ways local conditions have deteriorated together with the difficulties one meets with the Chinese civil and military authorities, Chinese merchants and many others in business dealings, are unmistakably in contradiction with what we keep being told by our friends. Hence our perplexity.

Soldiers Misbehave

There is no getting away from the fact that most of the people do not behave in the manner they should—particularly the military—and that conditions here are bad. Whose fault is it? The Chinese people put the blame on the shoulders of the Government, whereas the latter defends itself by saying that, "Well, Rome wasn't built in a day." Actually, both the Government and the people are to blame.

Some 15 years ago, a well-known writer who had lived many years in China wrote in one of his books what he thought, then, of the Chinese. Among other things, this is what he said:

"For every Chinese, from highest to lowest, all the acts of life are concentrated upon extracting from those who mean nothing to him, what he can for himself and his family.

"Nobody trusts anybody else in China, for the excellent reason that he knows that under similar circumstances, he himself could not be trusted.

Life And Soul

"Money is the life and soul of the Chinese people, the nearest thing they have to a religion. Their fortitude in toil, where profit looms, is past belief.

"The Chinese are talkers, not men of action.

"The Chinese are industrious and intelligent. But two essentials, honesty and willingness to cooperate, they emphatically lack, and some deeply inner ingredient of character seems to militate against remedying this lack; they simply cannot work among themselves in large undertakings.

"When they are in some sort of a mess, both in politics and in business, the Chinese bet on time or look for palliatives.

Good Qualities—And Bad

"The Chinese are intelligent rather more than less. They are patient, practical, good-humored and in all these qualities they excel. What they lack are character, integrity and morality.

"Regular work and consistency is unbearable to the Chinese."

This vivid and true description of the Chinese people, generally speaking, is still true today even though the intervening 15 years have included eight years of war.

We have not improved, and because we have not, everything has now gone from bad to worse with the result that Hankow is commercially a dead city.

Apart from the Electric and Water Works Co. running almost to normal, there are no signs of rehabilitation. The large buildings which were destroyed or badly damaged neither have been rebuilt nor repaired. Indeed, some small shops have been put up along some of the former busiest streets, but they have been built so cheaply and with such a lack of order that, in many districts of the city, Hankow has now lost its pre-war appearance. A few Chinese ships are seen on the river. Complaints are heard as to the difficulties of getting freight space or a passage. Furthermore, the conditions in which passengers travel are, it is said, very unsatisfactory.

Hankow's streets are in a dilapidated condition; dust and heaps of dirt are found almost everywhere. Police protection is definitely lacking. Robberies, which were practically non-existent prior to the war, have now become a daily routine. The number of beggars and refugees increases daily and, at night, with no place to sleep, the entrances of private residences are crowded with the homeless who use them as public dormitories. The inefficiency and the lack of consistency showed by the various Chinese Administrations have so far thwarted rather than helped the population to make good.

TRADING HARD

During the past six months, a few Chinese firms either controlled or backed by the Government have been able to do some business abroad, chiefly in woodoil and bristles, but in spite of the facilities granted them, coolie labor is so expensive, communications so unsafe and slow, and the quality of products received from the interior is so far below prewar standards that most of the time their prices do not attract foreign buyers, or they operate at a loss.

Private Chinese enterprises which do not enjoy such facilities have had

Chengtu Officials Ignore Chiang's Appeal For Simple Birthday

By TONG CHUN-CHO

Chengtu, Nov. 10.

GENERALISSIMO Chiang Kai-shek's 60th birthday on October 31 is likely to become a milestone on China's political road. Always fighting against one kind of adverse political force or another for 20 years, the greying but sprightly Generalissimo is still the pilot of the nation's destiny on her stormy voyage. He now hopes, as he recently announced, that the people can relieve him of more of his duties, but he wants his followers to go on pursuing the goal that he has not been able to achieve, namely, unity of the nation. The people are conscious of his loyalty to the state, and the tribute they paid him on his 60th birthday was both natural and spontaneous.

On October 31, Chengtu residents, like the residents of other cities throughout the country, thronged into the Chung Cheng Park, where they shouted slogans of "Long live the Generalissimo." Shop fronts and homes fluttered with flags, and firecrackers were set off continuously. The bright autumn sunshine helped to make the occasion a perfect day.

Drive For $30,000,000

The Central Military Academy and the political department of the 39th Division staged a full-dress parade for the benefit of the public. Some officers in the academy contributed their day's pay in the current campaign to raise money for the construction of Chung Cheng memorial schools, libraries and nurseries. The goal of the campaign was set at CNC$30,000,000, and each of the six districts here was set a quota of CNC$5,000,000.

In spite of the Generalissimo's directive that the observance should not be an extravagant one, a great many ambitious officials did not take the Generalissimo's word seriously—and imposed heavy burdens on the common people. The sufferings of the people were neglected by these officials, and complaints were many. This not only reduced the Generalissimo's prestige, but served to focus fresh blame on him.

Meanwhile, brutal internecine warfare is spreading all over the country. There are many other important things to be done. Should the people pay so much attention and spend so much money on such celebrations. The country is clearly divided into two parts. In this horrible war many have lost and are losing their lives, and thousands are being made homeless each day. The scale of fighting and destruction has no precedent in the long history of KMT-CP conflict. If we respect our leader the way we should, we should try our best to help work out a nationwide truce. A cease-fire order would be a better way of thanking the Generalissimo, and the people's distress and misery would be alleviated.

Tragedy Stirs Populace

The *Ta Kung Wan Pao* here recently reported that if the country's armies are reduced to 60 divisions, as stipulated by the PCC agreement, the national budget will be cut down by CNC$300,000,000,000. With this huge sum of money many reconstruction programs can be easily completed in a short time. It is distressing to think of the authorities ignoring the wishes of the people.

On November 2, Min Pao-san, former wireless chief of the Szechuen Air Defense Committee, killed his wife and himself with a kitchen knife, leaving his old mother and three children with no means of support. He was unemployed and sick at the time of his suicide. The entire community showed the couple the deepest sympathy, and their death was the general topic of the week in the local press, which pointed out that the tragedy was an outcome of the present troubled state of affairs and economic instability. Some editors demanded that the government should not remain oblivious of the suffering of the people any longer, that it should pay less attention to things trivial, and that it should immediately work for a cease-fire agreement. Not until the government has done these three things can similar tragedies be prevented throughout the country, the papers concluded.

Veterans Stranded

Another problem that vexes the people of this province is the government's treatment of 100,000 Szechuenese soldiers who were recently discharged but left penniless in the coastal provinces. Most of them are in rags, and some have been forced to resort to breaking the law to avoid starvation and have been arrested by the authorities. They were conscripted to fight the enemy, a job in which they made a magnificent record for themselves; it is the government's obligation to see that they are sent home safely, if they cannot be given employment. American and British veterans are being given jobs, education and all sorts of facilities for the heroic part they played in the war. Therefore, it is ridiculous and outrageous that our government should treat Chinese veterans so badly.

All these seem to point out clearly that the war was fought and is being fought for the benefit of a few, or is it a means to someone's selfish end? They stand out as a striking contrast to the nationwide celebration of the Generalissimo's 60th birthday.

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a very hard time to do any business abroad. In fact, whenever they have tried, they have not made any profit, and the consensus among the Chinese merchants is that to carry on under present conditions is not worth while, considering the work and the worries. On the other hand, each week, dozens of local retail shops are closing down owing to the lack of business, too many taxes and the high rate of interest they have to pay to banks or moneylenders.

No Business

Foreign export firms are entirely out of business. In spite of promises which have been made by the Government to help, it is obvious now that such promises are nothing but empty words. What is more disheartening is the fact that undue difficulties are being raised where, actually, there should be none. Therefore, unable to get their properties back, to re-equip their export installations on account of the present financial restrictions, and confronted with too many local problems, these foreign firms have adopted a "wait and see" policy.

In this city of Hankow, which owed its prosperity to its trade, with no or too little trade having been done since 1938, the rich Chinese have now become poor, and the poor even poorer. Misery and disappointment are too evident to be denied.

Time Needed

While it is freely admitted that Hankow was severely hit by the war and that rehabilitation takes time, it is with a sad heart that one sees that not only no improvements have yet materialized, but that conditions in general have deteriorated. And when, in the matter of rehabilitation, one goes backward instead of forward, that sort of thing assuredly is discouraging.

However, provided that the authorities and the people show more efficiency, broader views and change for the better in their attitude and undertakings, if law and order are eventually restored according to democratic concepts, and foreign export firms are given a fair chance to operate, it is not unlikely that business may revive again, and that Hankow may gradually awaken from its present lethargy.

But to whatever extent Hankow may benefit by it, it no longer will be known as the "Chicago of China" but just as Hankow, a Chinese port on the Yangtze, no more.

"New Revolutionary Movement" Popular, Progressing In China

By C. Y. W. MENG

"CHINA must change or die," say two American writers, Theodore H. White and Annalee Jacoby, in an article "Zero Hour in China" which appeared in the September 1946 issue of *Harper's Magazine*. Of these alternatives China is taking the former. China is changing: China is undergoing momentous changes. The most marked are in China's intellectual and artistic life.

The present intellectual ferment is already drawing out of the Chinese mentality a host of new ideas and conceptions which the new Chinese intelligentsia consider infallible. These changes in the intellectual and artistic life are certain to shape Chinese society for many years to come.

The present intellectual ferment has given rise to a new movement in China which is popularly known as the "New Revolutionary Movement." Its purpose, as we study the many proposals and writers of its promoters, may be summarized as follows:

NRM's Platform

(1) *Regarding Arts and Thought*: We demand free thought. We must take the initiative in creating a new era ourselves. We propose a return to the thinking of pre-Student Movement (May 4, 1919) days. We honor those young men and leaders who have the courage to create a new era in China.

(2) *Regarding Education and Culture*: We are strongly opposed to the "bureaucratization" of schools, to school presidents and school administration controlling the training of teachers and regimenting student thought. We stand for the promotion of free thought in all universities, the school administration to be in the hands of the teachers. We oppose regarding the national characteristics of our art as the standard of our cultural advancement. On the other hand, we do not agree to the total "Westernization" of China. We propose the blending of Eastern and Western ideas through our own initiative. We honor experts and literary men alike.

(3) *Regarding the Social and Economic System*: We demand the eradication of every remnant of Chinese feudalism and racialism and foreign individualism, authoritarianism and the old capitalist free competition. We are strongly opposed to bureaucratic and monopolistic capitalism. We stand for the adoption of moderate socialism.

(4) *Regarding the Political System*: We are strongly opposed to bureaucracy, plutocracy, government by gangsters and oppressors, or any form of dictatorship. We propose a new democratic system with a strong and efficient government and the power resting in the hands of the people.

Occupation Opposed

(5) *Regarding Domestic and Foreign Relations*: We strongly recommend the equalization of power between the central and local governments. We oppose yielding to outside influence and occupation by armed forces. We are determined to correct those people who would become the colony of a foreign power. We must attain a statehood which will uphold self-respect and respect other nations.

(6) *Regarang the "Distinction between Friends and Enemies:"* We are strongly opposed to corrupt and greedy officials, local gentry, traitorous merchants and compradores, bureaucrats, plutocrats and local gangsters. We propose to unite and form a "Three-Laborer Union" comprising industrial laborers, farm laborers and "literary" laborers including all loyal and faithful and progressive government employes, school teachers and all other intellectuals in the country, "to fight for a position as masters of the land."

(7) *Regarding Leaders*: In her groping for peace China needs a vanguard to lead her out. Our leaders must have the following requirements: They must be above party or religious interests; they must be anti-feudal, anti-bureaucratic, anti-plutocratic, and opposed to corruption.

Present Finance Attacked

According to NRM the first men to be debunked are those of the so-called "vested interest bloc," and the system most vulnerable to attack is the present financial system. It is pointed out most emphatically that "the present financial policy as well as the system is quite contrary to the general principles of democracy and socialism."

Firstly, the burden of taxation still falls principally on the middle class and poor people. In pre-war years three indirect taxes—customs, salt and consolidated—made up the principal portion of the Chinese national revenue. But, as emphasized by many Chinese economists, these taxes burden principally the middle and poor classes with the salt tax particularly oppressing the poor. Despite years of effort to promote direct taxes, these three indirect taxes still form the main source of governmental revenue aside from the land tax. Other taxes such as the property tax and profit tax, which fall principally on the rich, are mostly still in the planning stage.

Secondly, through the disposal and sale of confiscated enemy property more property will be transferred to the rich, thus making the "vested interests bloc," already rich enough, richer. More wealth will be accumulated by a few; the masses will be impoverished. Furthermore, this, in the eyes of many Chinese economists, amounts to a "waste of national capital."

Thirdly, unless new sources of revenue are developed, with the civil war expenses constituting 70 percent of government expenditures the Central Government must of necessity resort to the printing press. It is estimated by one economist that the note issue for 1946 may reach CNC$2,250,000,000,000, thus putting the total of notes in circulation somewhere between CNC$3,300,000,000,000, to CNC$4,000,000,000,000 by the end of this year. The point is that without stopping the civil war there is no possibility of stopping excessive note issuance, failing which there is no hope of improving the economic condition of the country. China is headed for self-destruction and complete social and economic breakdown before long.

Great Disparity

The Chinese people certainly have become far more inquiring than ever before. They are more interested in the various problems of internal and international affairs. The nation is now full of discontented persons who hate things static and things of yesterday. They know that the choice before us is to adopt the new or to die with the old.

Throughout these years of joint war effort many Chinese of the younger generation have seen with their own eyes the great disparity between the fully equipped and well fed American army and the poorly equipped and virtually starved Chinese army; between the land of plenty and the land of poverty. Human instinct dictates that there should be changes, not only physical but spiritual.

Chinese "Spiritual Food"

Books, magazines and newspapers are now regarded by many Chinese as their "spiritual food" where truth will reveal itself. The demand for this food is just as great as for the other. This can be illustrated by the fact that in spite of the prohibitive cost, difficult economic conditions and rigid censorship, publication of newspapers and magazines continues to grow most rapidly. Any publication, if it is edited and managed by non-partisan editors, can find many ready subscribers.

The recent publication of *The Observer* (a weekly magazine in Chinese) in Shanghai, with the motto "Independent and Nonpartisan," and with many leading professors in various universities—national as well as private—as its contributing editors, is now gaining a wide circulation. This is a case in point. It is said that several of its back issues have been reprinted several times, so great is the demand.

A Word To Dr. Hu Shih

Dr. Hu Shih, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States and now president of Peking University, published the *Independent Review* in prewar years before he joined government service. Many Chinese are of the opinion that he will render a great service to the nation if he will resume publication, thus offering another opportunity to many Chinese people to express their opinions on national affairs and to learn the truth from his highly esteemed publication.

Personally, I wish to endorse this request wholeheartedly. I do not agree with those who suggest theat Dr. Hu should form another Third

Democratic President, Republican Senate; Bi-Partisan China Policy

By ALFRED KOHLBERG

(Mr. Kohlberg, who has just concluded one of the brief visits to China he has been making for the last quarter of a century, is treasurer of the American China Policy Association, which has its headquarters at 1 West 37th Street, New York City. We are glad to publish Mr. Kohlberg's views for, as he says, "difference of opinions is what makes horse races—except in totalitarian states, in which it seems to make funerals."—EDITOR)

WHEN the New American Congress meets on January 2, 1947, to organize, it seems most likely that Senator Vandenberg, Republican, will replace Senator Connally, Democrat, as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and that a committee majority of Republicans will replace the present Democratic majority on the committee. This Republican majority will undoubtedly continue to support those features of the so-called bipartisan foreign policy which are generally accepted by the mass of Americans and supported by the foreign policy statements of the platforms and official pronouncements of both parties.

These agreed on elements of American foreign policy are:

1. The Monroe Doctrine; This unalterably opposes the extension of the territorial holdings of any European state in the Western Hemisphere or the extension of any "European system of government" in the Western Hemisphere.

2. The Open Door Policy: This policy is defined in the preamble to the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 as

(a) To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial integrity of China.
(b) Equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.
(c) To refrain from seeking special rights or privilages in China.

These two policies have been upheld by both Republican and Democratic administrations in the past and unquestionably will be upheld in the future.

Atlantic Charter

In addition to the above two traditional policies, both parties, at least at present, see eye to eye on other foreign policy principles. These include:

1. The Declaration of the United Nations of Jan. 2, 1942. This includes the text of the Atlantic Charter and has been signed by all 51 of the United Nations. This document pledges each of the signatories at the end of the war.

(a) To seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other.
(b) To desire no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned.
(c) .....the right of all peoples to choose their form of government; and the restoration of sovereign rights and self government to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

2. The Charter of the United Nations.

Both these documents have been approved by the U.S. Senate and the policies expressed in both will, unquestionably, continue to have bipartisan support.

Fate of Treaties Uncertain

The attitude of the new Congress toward a great number of detailed situations and agreements is not so clear. Among these are the peace treaties under consideration and still to be considered, territorial and governmental agreements such as those made at Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam, Moscow, etc., both public and secret. None of these agreements have any official standing in the U.S., nor will they have until put in the form of treaties and approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. If put in the form of inter-governmental agreements not requiring Senate approval, it is questionable whether the Senate will consider them binding on the U.S.

It is possible that the Senate may consider these agreements morally binding, because they were entered into by either President Truman or President Roosevelt. But it would be safe to say that the new Senate will not long consider the agreements binding on the U.S. unless they are freely implemented in good faith by the other governments party to them. For example, unless Russia pretty quickly lives up to the pledges of free democratic elections and interim governments truly including all democratic elements in the liberated and satellite countries of Eastern Europe, and faithfully observes the terms of the Sino-Soviet pact, the new Senate will probably not long feel itself bound by the agreements of Yalta, revealed or unrevealed.

One of the first demands of the new Senate may very well be for the immediate publication of the text of every still secret agreement entered into at Potsdam or Yalta or elsewhere.

Hope For Peace In China

The Republican leaders of the Senate hope, as do the majority of both Americans and Chinese, that the so-called Civil War in China may be peacefully settled by a compromise which will leave the Communists as a political party with representation in the government in proportion to their popular strength, instead of a foreign-supported rebellion in arms. This hope for peaceful settlement has, however, been growing feebler in recent months. Both Republican leaders and voters have become increasingly conscious of Russian expansionism as a world force, and of Chinese Communism as an instrument of that expansionism. Americans of both parties are gradually becoming convinced that throughout all Communist China the Iron-Curtain has replaced the Open Door.

The majority of Americans already regard Russian expansionism as a threat to world peace and to the security of the American Republic. The Republican Party, being uninhibited by any leftist political alliances in the recent election, may be expected to press for much stronger measures to restrain Russia everywhere. Unless the Chinese Communists agree to a reasonable political settlement and unless Moscow lets them faithfully observe such a settlement, it is a pretty safe guess that a Republican Congress will press the Administration for constantly stronger support to the constituted Government of China.

Attitude Stiffens

Japanese anti-American incidents and veiled threats of war did not force President Roosevelt to abandon his rather meager support of Chiang Kai-shek in 1941. So Communist anti-American incidents and threats of war with Russia, such as that contained in Mme. Sun Yat-sen's statement of last July, may be expected to result only in a stiffened American attitude. American public opinion has become so anti-Russian, that in the recent election endorsement by the CIO-PAC (suspected of Communist control) acted as a kiss of death to most candidates receiving it. So apparent was this that even the most weak-kneed of politicians discovered the advantages of a strong anti-Communist stand in the last days of the recent campaign.

This discovery will, undoubtedly, stiffen the backbone of the successful Congressmen and thus likewise stiffen the attitude of the Administration vis-a-vis Russia and its satellites, both in Eastern Europe and the Far East.

Party. I believe that in the present intellectual uprising and groping for peace great scholars like Dr. Hu Shih should assume the role of a vanguard to lead us out. Therefore, I take the opportunity to advise Dr. Hu to remain nonpartisan and without any government post, devoting himself to the promotion of new thought and new movements such as NRM. He must be outspoken as to what is wrong and what right. With a powerful *Independent Review* under his able editorship he will render an invaluable service to the nation by advising the younger generation.

My contention is that in this bitter struggle for democracy in China, our most powerful weapon is not gun, but pen; our vast potency is not armed forces, but new ideas and resourcefulness of human thinking; the final battle will not be fought on the battlefield, but in man's mind and in capturing the imagination of the people.

Although NRM is a new movement started by a handful of profsesors and liberals in China, it is significant to note that it has already gained many adherents.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Chou En-lai Leaves For Yenan, Assembly Continues Business

WHILE Chou En-lai, Communist negotiator, prepared to leave for Yenan to consult the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the National Assembly, in which besides Kuomintang delegates, 100 members of the Young China Party and 70 non-partisans participated, continued its deliberations in preparation to adopting a constitution.

Talks between the Democratic Socialist Party resulted in agreement upon the PCC draft constitution said to include one of the major points of discord between the Communists and the Kuomintang—that of the responsibility of the Executive Yuan to the Legislative Yuan. This was reported by Democratic Socialist Party spokesman Sun Ya-fu, who added that "the Party can only expect a gradual approach to democracy and is ready to negotiate with the Government at any time." If these talks are successful, he said, the Party will cooperate with the Government.

At a meeting of representatives of the newly recovered "pacification areas," Generalissimo Chiang declared that the Government can crush the Communist Army in five months but added that the political struggle will take another five years.

The Generalissimo stressed the necessity of carrying out a land reform policy in the recovered areas, which "must be better than the Communist economic policy in order to win over the people."

"The people's livelihood must be improved so as to make the people believe that the Government is capable of doing things for their welfare and for the good of the Kuomintang," he declared. He instructed that three or four hsien be set aside as experimental districts for implementing this policy, which, if proved successful, will be introduced in the other Kuomintang areas.

The following day, General Chu Teh, commander-in-chief of the Communist armies, countered Generalissimo Chiang's claim with the words: "Chiang Kai-shek can never conquer us—we will meet and defeat his troops wherever they are." The famed Communist guerrilla strategist revealed that he was handling the defenses against the "imminent Government attack" on Yenan.

Minister of Information Peng Hsueh-pei denied that Generalissimo Chiang had spoken the words attributed to him on Communist suppression. "The words and phrases attributed to the Generalissimo are rather (too) unintelligent to need any denial," Peng declared.

In Yenan, where General Chou arrived under safe conduct from the Government aboard an American C-54, the Red organ *Emancipation Daily* expressed optimism as to the outcome of the present struggle, which has definitely left the political sphere and is now centered on the civil war fronts. "The inauguration of the 'National Assembly' in the offensive against Yenan marks the beginning of his (Chiang's) downfall. No imperialist aid can save him," the paper declared. It further asserted that the constitution passed by the Assembly would "not be recognized by the people."

Yenan was feverishly evacuating hospitals, vital plants, and women and children into the countryside in expectation of the offensive the Reds allege the Government is about to launch on the Red political center.

There were rumors that both General George C. Marshall and Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart would leave for the United States soon. The former, it was said, would return home because his mission was ended, while the latter would be replaced with *Time*, *Life* and *Fortune* publisher Henry Luce, who recently visited Nanking. Both rumors were denied officially here.

* * *

GREECE

ANOTHER civil war, although of incomparably smaller proportions, was reported breaking out in Greece near the Yugoslav border, in the mountains, where the so-called "rebels" were concentrated. Greek Government planes and relief troops were dispatched into the area of Skra, captured last week by the insurgents.

Government sources charged that aid was being given the guerrillas from across the Yugoslav border.

In western Macedonia, Greek mountain rebels, as they are called in Government communiques, are reported holding control of more than 100 villages, publishing their own newspaper and running their own laws. They are said to be led by two former school teachers.

Meanwhile, Greek opposition members walked out of the Greek Parliament, when Constantine Tsaldaris, Prime Minister, accused them of "anti-national opposition." Tsaldaris charged that Tito had gained control of a part of Macedonia.

Late last week Greek Government forces recaptured Skra, but a severe battle was reported in progress near Archangelos, just south of the Greco-Yugoslav border.

Earlier, there were persistent reports that Britain had withdrawn its support from the Tsaldaris Government, suggesting that King George find a broader basis for his regime. Tsaldaris, while offering Greek opposition leaders participation in the government, declined to commit himself on foreign policy in connection with relations with western nations.

The above events developed following the breakdown in the negotiations for a coalition government to include left-wing opposition.

* * *

U.S.

HARDLY had the shipping strike ended, which was said to have seriously crippled the American post-war production effort, than the United Mine Workers, led by shaggy John L. Lewis, prepared to walk out unless a contract which he declared terminated on November 20, was followed by another agreement providing for higher wages and shorter hours. The United States Government charged Lewis with undermining the government operation of coal mines and seriously hampering production. At the time of writing, Lewis was faced with a court injunction obtained by the government which prevented him from proceeding with plans to call out the mine workers, totalling approximately 400,000.

In Illinois, 17,000 miners walked out some 48 hours before the deadline, in protest of the government's attitude to Lewis. Other walkouts raised to 32,000 the strikers who anticipated Lewis's order for the strike on November 21.

The Republicans were faced with their first serious economic problem after their victory in Congress early this month. Their policy of doing away with the OPA controls is to be seriously tested in their ability to handle the miners' walkout.

* * *

EUROPE

THE Rumanian pre-election atmosphere was similar to that earlier witnessed in Bulgaria, Poland and Yugoslavia, with the British and American governments sending diplomatic notes to the interim government, indicating that "democratic principles of freedom and justice" were denied opposition parties in the campaign.

The American note charged that the opposition parties were not allowed to publish their own newspapers whereas the government supporting parties enjoyed all the facilities necessary in the election campaign. The British Government sent a second note stating that the Rumanian Government had not granted the freedoms guaranteed in the government's declaration of January 8. Freedom of the press and speech and the right of assembly were allegedly denied opposition parties.

In reply, the Rumanian Government said that objections to the alleged non-observance of the Moscow Agreement would have to come jointly from the three signatories: the United States, Britain and the USSR. Moreover, the government denied the opposition was in any way hindered in conducting its campaign.

* * *

In France, following the polling of a majority by the Communist Party, the struggle for the formation of a government continued with efforts on the part of the Communists to set up a joint Communist-Socialist regime,

headed by a Communist. The Socialists, who came in third, declined this offer, stating that they would be willing to enter a multi-party government in which the MRP and the Radical Socialists were included.

The Communist contention for bi-party collaboration was based on the assumption that "a clear majority could be secured by these two parties.

* * *

In Britain, in spite of the British "Wallace Affair" which developed when about 70 Laborite members moved an amendment to the King's speech, indicating their dissent from the present Laborite foreign policy, the government was victorious when it came to a vote in the House of Commons. Thus, the effort to re-orient Britain's foreign policy, which the "rebels" said was inconsistent with British internal policy of eventual "socialist planning," failed.

* * *

The Trieste issue, which as late as two months ago was still considered a sore international point and a possible source of another war, was amicably settled when Russia's Vyacheslav Molotov adopted a compromising attitude in the Big Four Ministers' conference in New York. The French compromise proposal was adopted with slight modifications.

The agreement provided that the Government of the Free Trieste area would be appointed by the Security Council, but that he would take over the police force under his command only in time of emergency.

Leaving the conference, Molotov told the other ministers: "I made some concessions today. Don't forget it when we come to speak of the important question of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Trieste."

* * *

JAPAN

CHINESE fears that defeated Japan was being rehabilitated much too speedily were confirmed this week when the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry declared that Japanese industrial production between April and September "has exceeded the most optimistic estimates."

In most fields, with the exception of the manufacture of farming implements, production quotas were exceeded. Zinc output, for example, amounted to 570 percent of the figure provided for in the production plan, while that of lead was 292 percent above schedule.

Also significant was the 113 percent of quota achieved in the production of iron ore, and 102 percent in coal output.

The rehabilitation of the Japanese silk industry, which brought protests in the Chinese press recently, was echoed in the British House of Commons when Air Commodore Harvey said that the "British silk industry cannot be 100 percent efficient if it has to compete with the dumping of Japanese silk." He suggested that the British Government make strong representations on the matter to the American authorities.

"Unless raw silk in substantial quantities is brought to this country very soon, there will be unemployment in our silk industry," Harvey declared.

More than 800 Cantonese and North China civilians, sent as forced laborers to New Britain in the South Pacific by the Japanese, are being repatriated to China jointly by UNRRA and the Australian Government this month. They will arrive at Hongkong late in November.

* * *

A total of 658 prisoners is being detained at the Ward Road Jail here, accused of high treason against China or of collaboration with the enemy. Seven have been sentenced to die, including Liang Hung-chih, head of the puppet Reformed Government under Wang Ching-wei.

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What U.S. Papers Say . . .

AMERICAN papers last week commented on the American Government trusteeship proposals, the "crisis in China," in connection with the National Assembly, and events in India and Japan.

* * *

TRUSTEESHIP

THE recent American proposals for strategic trusteeship under the United Nations for former Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific divided editorial comment in the American press.

While one part of the papers saw these proposals as being in line with the United Nations Charter and demonstrating American faith in this institution, other journals deplored what they thought would be a bad example which would hinder the United Nations in setting up an effective trusteeship system.

The *New York Times*, maintaining that there can be little doubt that the overwhelming majority of the American people, irrespective of party affiliations, would stand behind the American proposals as representing both "maximum concessions to international authority possible at this time and minimum protection of American safety," declared that the American proposal would no doubt bring forth cries of "imperialism."

"That charge finds ample refutation in the fact that the United States has not only refrained from annexing an inch of territory but has also granted, of its own volition, complete independence to the Philippines with their 16,000,000 population, to which other dependent people still aspire. What it now asks is a trusteeship mandate over tiny islands which have no other value except that of strategic protection for the United States."

Indeed it is difficult, the *Times* declared, to see what other disposition of the islands could be made would be either adequate or fair. They cannot be returned to either the Germans or the Japanese, and if they are to be placed under any power, there is no power on earth with a better right to assume authority over them than the United States, which was attacked from them."

The *Chicago Sun* presented the opposite view on the subject. "The protagonists of security by base-grabbing exaggerate the defensive value of far distant outposts in the atomic age," the paper declared. "Our Government should recognize that there is no excuse for extending new American bases—under the name of strategic trusteeship or any other—to regions so distant that their offensive threat outweighs demonstrably defensive purposes."

The *Washington Star* declared: "Until something like our atomic proposal and our disarmament views are in working order, our plan for the Japanese-mandated islands will be sensible and justified on its own merits. There seems little point in attempting to make it look like a good application of the trusteeship principle. Basically, it is nothing of the sort. It is simply a security measure that we must insist upon at this time, with full allowance made for future amendments."

The *Washington Post* argued that "it must not be supposed that our administration of the islands will not be enlightened and in the best interests of the relative handful that inhabit the strategic islands. But the restricted and monopolistic character of our control, however justifiable from the viewpoint of strategy, makes it difficult for us to oppose what from San Francisco we called 'security imperialism' by other powers."

* * *

CHINA

DISCUSSING the delay for three days of the opening of the National Assembly, the *New York Herald Tribune* wrote: "It seems apparent that Chiang Kai-shek sanctioned postponement in the belief that the concession would persuade the minor parties which make up the Democratic League, if not the Communists, to take seats in the Assembly."

"It is also possible, the paper continued," that the liberal wing of the Kuomintang has been able to convince the Generalissimo that true democracy is worth a trial. If this has happened, the Assembly will not be dominated by reactionaries who now control most of the political machinery of the party.

"Some American observers in China believe that the Communists cannot be prevented from gaining control of the entire country unless opposed by a reformed Kuomintang which backs democracy. Semi-feudal ideas are not strong enough to resist Communist ideas, but democratic ideas should be. It would be cheering, therefore, if the Chinese leaders who believe in democracy—men from the minor parties and from the group of Kuomintang liberals—were given power in the Assembly. If they are not given such power, the constitution produced by the Assembly may be merely a charter for reaction which will drive more and more Chinese into the open arms of the Reds," the paper concluded.

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* commented: "The truth is that China is not ready for constitutional convention and will not be ready until Chiang and the extreme rightists who are manipulating him give up the idea of making it a means of perpetuating one-party government in the guise of democracy."

The *Kansas City Star* declared that American assistance to China during and after the war was not designed to perpetuate "feudal dominion of reactionary landlords and militarists who have no interest in creating a democratic as well as unified China."

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What Chinese Papers Say . . .

DURING the past week—a crucial one in China's political history, many local and outport papers naturally focussed their attention on the National Assembly convened on November 15. A number of papers continued to comment on the Sino-American Treaty concluded recently.

* * *

POSTPONEMENT

ON learning that the inauguration of the National Assembly had been adjourned for three days from November 12, the independent *Ta Kung Pao* declared that the emergency measure indicated to the parties concerned a "turn of the road, although an extremely narrow one."

Reviewing the mediation efforts of the third party delegates during the past month, the paper bluntly said, "Nothing has been achieved."

Predicting future peace endeavors of the third parties in the capital, the *Ta Kung Pao*, however, asserted that "a solution can be found only through a miracle."

Commenting on the postponement of the National Assembly, which was to have opened on November 12, the liberal *Wen Wei Pao* implied that the move of the Government was aimed at disrupting the united front of the third parties and non-partisans, as it had urged a number of them to attend the Assembly.

It is not improbable, warned the *Wen Wei Pao*, that the Assembly will pass a "Communist suppression order," besides recognizing the constitution.

In refuting at length a *Chung Yang Jih Pao* Kuomintang organ editorial concerning China's entry into a period of constitutionalism, the *Hsin Hua Jih Pao*, Communist organ in Chungking, wrote on November 14 that the unilateral convening of the National Assembly by the Kuomintang is a violation of law "judging from the constitution draft, its organization regulations, and the political elements represented."

According to the principles agreed upon at the PCC, the paper declared, the State Council and the Executive Yuan should have been reorganized before the Assembly met. Only in this manner, the paper said, could the National Assembly bring about peace, democracy, cooperation and unity, for only an Assembly convened on the above principles could have the support and recognition of the entire nation.

* * *

INAUGURATION

HAILING the inauguration of the National Assembly on November 15, the *Chung Yang Jih Pao*, official organ of the Kuomintang, says that the meeting was opened amidst "popular jubilation."

In conclusion, the paper voices agreement with the statement by the Young China Party that only by attendance at the National Assembly of all non-Kuomintang delegates is continuation of their peace efforts possible.

The *Ta Kang Pao*, pro-Government paper in Nanking, editorially expressed its own hopes on the occasion of the Assembly opening:

(a) Peace negotiations should not cease with the opening of the National Assembly;

(b) The present meeting, without doubt, is aimed at drawing up a constitution for the nation; "other radical decisions" should not be made;

(c) The minor parties should not follow in the wake of the Communists and should let their delegates attend the meeting immediately; and

(d) The government ought to be reorganized presently and the "talented" outside the Kuomintang should be invited to participate.

The *Sin Wan Pao* declares that China's draft constitution has already been shaped many times and the birth of a sound basic law is in sight as the draft will be discussed on the floor of the National Assembly.

* * *

NO COMMENT

BEFORE analyzing the international situation, the local *Wen Wei Pao* said in its November 16 editorial, that no further comment on the internal situation is needed in view of the inauguration of the National Assembly.

Reviewing the world-wide struggle between reactionary and progressive forces, the paper asserted that the prospects of the world as a whole remain bright though the picture in China appears gloomy.

Similarly, both the independent *Ta Kung Pao* and the *Chiao Sheng Pao*, organ of Overseas Chinese, refrained from commenting on the opening of the Assembly.

* * *

TREATY REVISION

THE *Chiao Sheng Pao* advocates a revision of the Sino-American Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, with a view of protecting China's home industries.

In a historical retrospect of China's subjugation to western powers in the economic sense, the paper states that the Manchurian Government concluded a number of unequal treaties with foreign imperialists during the 1892-1901 period. This was done, the paper says, to strengthen its position in face of a nationwide revolutionary movement to unseat it.

It is these treaties, the *Chiao Sheng Pao* asserts, which formed the main obstacle to China's industrialization and modernization. To keep China's infant industries alive, the paper says, both the government and the people ought to begin discussing a revision of the new treaty, making it an equal and reciprocal one, not in name only, but also in practice.

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EVENTS IN BRIEF

Sixteen fishing vessels, manned by 96 men of 10 different nationalities, have left Sydney, Australia, for China under the auspices of UNRRA. These ships will be used to augment China's fishing fleet of China, which was greatly reduced during the war.

* * *

Twenty-five thousand doses of hog cholera vaccine and serum have been flown to Formosa to combat an epidemic of hog cholera now spreading on the island. Dr. Harry Furgeson, chief UNRRA veterinarian, accompanied the vaccine and serum to the island where he will teach Chinese workers how to administer them. Meanwhile, UNRRA veterinarians declared that rinderpest, the greatest livestock killer in China, possibly can be eradicated through widespread use of a war-developed vaccine brought to China recently.

* * *

The Chinese Government reportedly has made representations to the Indian Government for simplification, or removal, if possible, of restrictions on movements of Chinese and Indians from one country to the other for facilitating Indian-Chinese trade and cultural development.

* * *

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's northern field headquarters in Manchuria has issued a denial of the alleged bombing of Antung, near the Manchurian-Korean border, by Soviet planes. The story, printed in the New York Times, allegedly claimed that a serious international incident resulted from the bombing.

* * *

A series of bombing outrages was reported in Hongkong last week in which 12 persons were injured. In the most recent case a hand grenade was hurled at a restaurant after two men had robbed the place of HK$300. Extortion attempts were said to have been behind the two previous bombings.

* * *

Paced by President Truman's order to cut down defense costs, the U.S. Army has announced a further cut of 38,000 officers and men from ground force contingents. The slash affects 56 units now stationed on the American mainland.

* * *

The American Association is making arrangements for the traditional observance of Thanksgiving by the local American community on Thursday, November 28. A special service will be held in the Holy Trinity Cathedral at 11 a.m.

* * *

Foreign reports that the Soviets have an atomic bomb factory in a secret city named "Atomgrad" were dismissed by the magazine *New Times* of Moscow as "misinformation and slander. The *New Times* added that the Soviet people are engaged in peaceful economic reconstruction work.

* * *

France and Siam have just concluded an agreement in Washington, according to a French official spokesman this week. The agreement provides that Siam will evacuate those parts of Indo-China which she occupied as a result of the Tokyo convention in 1941.

* * *

In the first observance since 1941 of Burma's National Day on November 17, the Chinese community joined the Burmese in the celebrations, which were marked by processions and demonstrations throughout the country. The National Day commemorates the countrywide student strike of 1920, regarded as the "first step in the struggle for freedom."

Republican Senators attempting to bar Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi from the U.S. Senate are preparing to attack him on the ground that he has interfered with the constitutional rights of Negro voters, Washington sources this week said. In trying to determine his fitness as a senator, investigators are also collecting data on his war contracts connections.

* * *

The Soviet Union has protested against the United Nations action in excluding her from getting a portion of the League of Nations assets. Vladimir Gereschenko, the Soviet delegate, reminded UN that Russia being a member of the League had fully met her financial obligations.

* * *

The British *Daily Mail* reported this week that the Russians, with a sudden change of policy, have begun sending large shipments of food for the British zone in Germany. Grain and potatoes are coming in through German Baltic ports in exchange for steel to be sent to the Russian zone, the paper added.

* * *

The first German flag to be officially hoisted since the swastika was hauled down will be unfurled in Stuttgart on December 10 to mark the dawning of a new era in that country. It will be the black-red-gold standard of the state of Wuerttemberg-Baden, which will be hoisted to mark the convening of the Provincial Diet on that day.

* * *

Some 200 Egyptian students stoned police and set fire to two trucks in front of the British headquarters at Cairo in protest against the lack of an agreement regarding the revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty. The riot followed immediately a meeting of the Egyptian delegation to the revision talks early this week.

* * *

Following the killing of four British soldiers early this week clashes broke out again between the Palestine police and civilians in Tel-Aviv. Rifle fire was heard from a number of streets, where traffic was at a standstill, and five British policemen were killed when a mine exploded in another section of the town.

* * *

Terming it "infraction of the authority of the Indonesian Republic," the Chinese community of Medan, Sumatra, will file a protest with the visiting Chinese Government delegation against the detention of a high school teacher by the Chinese auxiliary police, allegedly ordered by the Chinese vice-consul there for lese majeste against the Generalissimo.

* * *

U.S. Presidential Envoy General George Marshall may be called as a defense witness in the war crimes tribunal in Tokyo in the near future, according to the United Press. Marshall will be asked to testify regarding German-Japanese military collaboration and the Pacific war.

* * *

Land communications between Tihwa, capital of Sinkiang, and the rich northwestern areas of the province under the insurgent Kuldja tribes are virtually cut off with the bridge across the Manass River washed away by floods last summer, according to Waldo Drake of the *Los Angeles Times*. The rebuilding of the bridge and the restoration of the telegraphic and telephone lines which were disrupted since the Moslem revolt in 1944, Drake believed, will help to establish more friendly intercourse with the insurgents.

Kiangsu Farmer Details Difficulties, Losses

THE practically insurmountable difficulties at present confronting China's farmers—the backbone of the country's economy—were recently revealed in a letter to the Editor of the *Ta Kung Pao* written by a Kiangsu farmer named Wang Tze-hsing.

He compared the "capital" required to cultivate one mow of wheat growing land and one mow of cotton field. Thus, to cultivate one mow of land, to produce two and one half piculs of wheat, he had to spend about CNC$134,600, while CNC$64,000 was required to raise one picul of cotton. Omitting his own wages (which he says he does not receive), Wang mentioned more than 10 incidentals, such as seeds, fertilizer, plowing, fodder, etc., and arrived at the conclusion that when he sells his products at today's prevailing prices he will incur a loss of CNC$14,000 on the cotton and around CNC$47,350 on the wheat.

He points to the selling prices of these two products, which are CNC$50,000 per picul of cotton and CNC$35,000 per picul of wheat, and stresses that unless the government does "something for the farmers, who have been entirely neglected for a long time, he may be forced to give up farming."

Netherlands Pushing Reconstruction Work

THE Netherlands, which lost 1,200,000 tons of commercial shipping during the war, is now rapidly replacing these losses through new construction and purchases.

Most of this shipping was lost in the service of the Allies, when Dutch ships took part in the transportation of troops and war material. This proved possible when more than 95 percent of the Netherlands' mercantile fleet managed to make Allied ports at the moment of the German invasion.

If the present program is implemented by Dutch shipyards and all newly purchased vessels are delivered, about 2,150,000 tons of commercial shipping will be at hand by early 1947. This will comprise almost 74 percent of the nation's pre-war 2,900,000 tons.

The People's Credit Bank, well-known in the Netherlands East Indies before the war, has reopened in the islands. During the war, the Japanese reversed the bank's policy of granting low-interest loans to native farmers and traders, by ordering the population to open "savings accounts." Deposits reached huge levels for no one was permitted to possess cash beyond a certain limit.

The population of the Netherlands, estimated at 8,728,000 in 1938, has increased by six percent, despite the acts of war and German atrocities experienced by the people. To a certain extent this increase is the result of there being no drafting of young men to the Overseas Dominions and cessation of emigration, but is chiefly due to an increased birth rate.

Who's Who in China

KAO TING-TSZ, government official; born at Sunwui, Kwangtung, 1896; B.A., National Peking University, 1921; M.A., Columbia University, New York, 1923;

Dr. Kao Ting-tsz

（高廷梓）

Ph.D., Columbia University, 1926; returning to China he became professor of economics at Sun Yat-Sen University, Canton, 1927-1932; appointed director-general, Department of Navigation and Civil Aviation, 1932-1935; member of Executive Committee, Pilotage Board for Shanghai and Hankow, 1934-1936; member of Transportation Committee, Supreme National Defense Council, 1936-1938; nominated member of People's Political Council, 1940-1945; reappointed director-general, Department of Navigation and Civil Aviation, since 1945; Dr. Kao is now concurrently chairman of National Pilotage Board; member, Board of Directors, China National Aviation Corporation; director and member, Board of Directors, China Merchants Steam Navigation Company; author, Government Methods of Adjusting Labor Disputes in North America and Australasia; address: Ministry of Communications, Nanking.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, head of the Indian Interim Government, sent a message of goodwill to Indonesian President Soekarno in which he stated that India and Indonesia have grown closer to each other in the course of their similar struggles for independence. He expressed India's gratitude for rice sent from Indonesia in spite of domestic difficulties, saying that Indians would be heartened as well as nourished.

* * *

HENRY A. WALLACE, former U.S. Secretary of Commerce and current editor of the magazine *New Republic*, told a press conference that "the Republican party might even build up Germany again. You cannot tell."

* * *

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CECIL HARCOURT, K.C.B., C.B.E., warmly commended the cooperative attitude of Chinese in Hongkong during the difficult period of rehabilitation in that city. In an address given to the Royal Central Asia Society in London, the admiral emphasized the absence of labor troubles and cooperation of local Chinese authorities.

* * *

GEN. HO YING-CHIN, former head of the land, sea and air forces of China and now chief of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations military council, is to spend four days vacationing in and near Mexico City.

* * *

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK gave a tea on November 17 for the women delegates to the National Assembly which was attended by more than 50 delegates. Madame Chiang was particularly gratified by the presence of women delegates from China's border regions, and urged all present to cooperate in the task of constitution making.

* * *

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN warned students of Annapolis that they must be ready, not only to keep the peace of the world or to participate in any emergency that may develop, but also to assume their role in government. He cited Gen. Marshall as a military man who is "almost indispensable to the President of the United States."

* * *

EDWIN PAULEY, U.S. Reparations Commissioner, urged President Truman to authorize complete removal of Japan's war industries including rubber, aluminum and magnesium, and to permit "substantial removals" from 11 other categories.

* * *

DR. TIEN TINH, Premier of the Provisional Cochin-Chinese Government, was found hanged in his room the morning of November 10. The night before he had been depressed by the necessity of forming a new cabinet, telling his present cabinet, "I am completely broken hearted about this adventure into which I dragged you all."

* * *

DR. W. W. YEN, veteran Chinese diplomat, was elected to replace Dr. T. F. Tsiang, who recently resigned, as chairman of the UNRRA Committee of the Council for the Far East.

* * *

GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, retired United States Army Air Force chief, warned that if another war comes "the United States will be hit first and with a whole bag of tricks," unless Americans come out of their isolationism and postwar apathy.

MAYOR K. C. WU declared at a press conference that his policy in the control of textiles was to eliminate the black market and illegal profiteering, in which project he expected the cooperation of every law-abiding merchant.

* * *

ADMIRAL THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU, French High Commissioner in Indo-China, announced on his arrival in Paris November 15 that the situation in Indo-China was improving, and that he hoped for an early signing of the agreement with Siam, which would also have an ameliorating effect.

* * *

SIR ANTHONY EDEN, former British Foreign Secretary, spoke on November 16 to the effect that it was useless to ignore the fact that the Allies were "very much at odds." He emphasized that a strong United Nations organization was the only basis for confidence.

* * *

W. R. MOSELEY, director of the British-American Tobacco Company, was killed in an air crash at Schipol airfield, Amsterdam, on the night of November 14. He was on his way to Singapore as the first stage in his journey to visit associated companies in the Far East.

* * *

GEN. CHANG CHUN, Governor of Szechuen and rumored next president of the Executive Yuan, arrived in Shanghai on his way back from the United States via Tokyo. Chang adroitly parried political questions with information about the American desire for a panda from Szechuen.

* * *

GEN. CHENG CHIEH-MIN, government commissioner at the Executive Headquarters, left Peiping last week for Nanking on an urgent summons from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, according to the *Hsin Sheng Pao*.

* * *

MR. HSUEH SHOU-HENG, First Secretary in the Chinese Commission to India for some time, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires in India. He will remain at his post until such time as an ambassador is appointed.

* * *

LADY CRIPPS, President of the British United Aid to China Fund, arrived last week for a five-day stay in Shanghai. Her activities here completed, Lady Cripps and her party returned to Nanking this week to bid farewell to Generalissimo and Madame Chiang before proceeding to Canton, Hongkong and India enroute back to England.

* * *

WILLIAM CLAYTON, U.S. Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, speaking before the National Foreign Trade Council Convention, said emphasis will probably shift from exports to imports in the country's foreign trade. As reasons he cited the fact that the United States has shifted from a debtor to a creditor nation, and the depletion of her national resources coupled with an increasing domestic demand.

* * *

JOSE GIRAL, President of the Spanish Republican Government in exile, has written the United Nations concerning the state of affairs in Franco Spain which justifies action by the UN. He points out conditions existing which the fact-finding sub-committee of the UN judged as justifving action by the General Assembly against the Franco regime.

Bars, Greenbacks Recede Slightly After Week Of Hectic Advances

In the financial market, quotations for gold bars and American bank notes increased greatly during the week ending November 16 due to various reasons, including (1) failure of the government to reach an understanding with the Communists before the opening of the National Assembly on November 15; (2) rumors of plans to reorganize the Executive Yuan, which led people to believe that the government's gold policy might be changed; (3) persistent rumors regarding a further revision of the foreign exchange rate, and (4) the expected arrival of many ships from America following settlement of the East Coast and Gulf ports seamen's strike, which would cause importers to buy greenbacks to pay for the imported goods as reported by the press.

On Saturday, November 16, gold quotations reached a peak of CNC$2,540,000 while greenbacks were quoted at CNC$4950. Gold quotations in the interior were even higher, which made it possible for many outport merchants, such as Tientsin merchants, to make money by buying gold here at the local rate and selling in their home cities at higher rates.

However, the announcement of Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan on November 17 of new regulations governing China's foreign trade dispelled all the rumors of any further foreign exchange rate revision and of any change in the government's gold policy. Quotations for gold dropped to CNC$2,480,000 on November 19 while greenbacks receded to CNC$4600.

During the week, the Central Bank sold 828 gold bars to the gold shops, calling in CNC$2,000,000,000 in cash. In addition, the bank sold around 1000 gold bars in the black market in an attempt to check the quotations. Detailed sales for the week were:—

Nov. 11....100 bars at CNC$2,397,500
13....200 bars at CNC$2,442,500
14....200 bars at CNC$2,440,000
15....128 bars at CNC$2,485,000
16....200 bars at CNC$2,485,000

Business on the Shanghai Securities Exchange was not much improved by the introduction of weekly forward trading on November 14. Although many people tried to buy Wing On Textile shares for spot delivery and sell the same stocks for forward settlement, the difference in the quotations was not sufficient to make it attractive when compared with black market rates of interest. The most one could make as interest in such hedging last week was around 10 percent as against the black market's interest rate of 15 percent.

Quotations would have dropped more during the week had it not been for the small sums of hedging business of some banks in the Exchange and the action of the local police in trying to stamp out trading in fictitious Wing On Textile shares outside of the Exchange. Although no one was arrested, books of many stock companies were examined.

Daily turnover in the exchange was not increased during the week, averaging around 15,000,000 shares per day, as shown below:

	Spot	Forward
Nov. 11	15,978,500	
13	17,234,500	
14	10,825,000	1,447,000
15	10,461,500	7,430,000
16	9,848,500	7,612,000

In the commodity markets, many prices rose during the week because of special demand for those particular goods. For instance, caustic soda soared 59 percent during the week to CNC$1,300,000 as imports of this particular product remained low and supply by the Imperial Chemical Industries was limited in quantity. Meanwhile, moreover, outport demand has increased greatly.

Price of peanut oil increased 22 percent during the week because of insufficient supply and speculative activities of many oil merchants. In an attempt to stabilize the oil market, Mayor K. C. Wu called several meetings of the oil mill owners and oil merchants and it was decided that the Central Trust will buy soya beans from the Northeast as raw materials for the local oil pressing mills and will buy bean cake from the oil mills for export to Taiwan. Meanwhile, a loan of UNC$500,000,000 will be granted by the Shanghai Municipal Bank to the oil pressing mills for the purchase of raw materials.

The price of artificial silk advanced by 14 percent during the week because of speculative activities. With the arrival of the second batch of artificial silk from Japan, it is not expected that the price will rise much. In addition to the increased charges of the post office, telegraphs, railway and other public utilities, effective as from November 1, passenger fares of local bus and street car services were increased as from November 18.

Quotations for many commodities dropped during the week. Coal decreased by 25 percent while popular brands of woollen piece goods dropped by 16 percent. The following table gives the quotations for key commodities during the week:

	Nov. 9 CNC$	Nov. 16 CNC$
Gold bars	2,410,000	2,530,000
US Dollar notes	4,180	4,850
Bonds C	1,480	1,650
Wing On Textile	620	622
Ewo Cotton	7,600	7,500
Rice	58,000	58,000
Wheat flour	20,000	19,000
Peanut oil	117,000	140,000
20's yarn	2,240,000	2,400,000
Raw silk	3,700,000	3,750,000
Artificial silk	3,500,000	4,000,000
Ruby Queen	12,800	12,900
Koo An soap	47,000	48,500
My Dear matches	580,000	620,000

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US Plasma Sold Here On Black Market

AN estimated 3500 cases, "inadvertently" included by the Foreign Liquidation Commission in the surplus property on Okinawa sold to a Chinese buyer, were reported being sold on the Shanghai black market at US$25 per pint. This was cabled from Washington on November 14 and two days later two AP correspondents were "tipped off" to the location of the bulk of this cargo.

Following intervention of the American Consulate-General and the Nanking Government, Mayor K. C. Wu, on behalf of Premier Dr. T. V. Soong, announced an amicable settlement on Wednesday under which the plasma had been bought back and would be returned to the American Red Cross.

Efforts to recover the plasma met with rebuff from the Chinese buyer, who declared that his property rights had been transferred to another firm. The plasma was first traced through large advertisements in the Chinese press and the American Red Cross here protested to the FLC that the plasma is the property of the Red Cross and is not saleable.

A Navy release confirmed the FLC statement that the plasma had been contracted in bulk without any detailed inventory after a typhoon damaged considerable property on Okinawa.

Early this week, the Lih Dah company, which handled the sales of the plasma, signified its consent to return the valuable cargo to the FLC at a "reasonable price."

In June, FLC field commissioner Gen. B. A. Johnson told the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* that the plasma was being processed through the Customs and would go to reputable firms here which in turn would distribute it to the public. However, after some sales were effected by Lih Dah, a quantity of the plasma got on the black market.

Restlessness Reported In Kwangtung, Szechuen

THE resumption of conscription and the collection of land tax in kind are causing restlessness and discontent in a number of rural areas, notably in Kwangtung and Szechuen, according to the *Ta Kung Pao*.

Conscription at the time of the autumn harvest is seriously hampering the collection of grains. Moreover, the amount of land tax to be collected has become "inflated" in a mysterious manner by the time it reached the local authorities, many surtaxes having been added, increasing the burdens of the people, the paper says.

The recent reorganization of the army has caused the demobilization of a large number of officers who "constitute a menace to social security and order." When the Government recently asked for junior officers to volunteer for service at the front, the *Ta Kung Pao* reports, there were no enthusiasts to serve in junior capacities. The majority of officers were willing to serve on condition that they be appointed to high commanding posts.

With the advent of winter, banditry has been rampant in various localities of Szechuen Province. These bands are equipped with light arms and machineguns and their strength varies from 100 to 800 men.

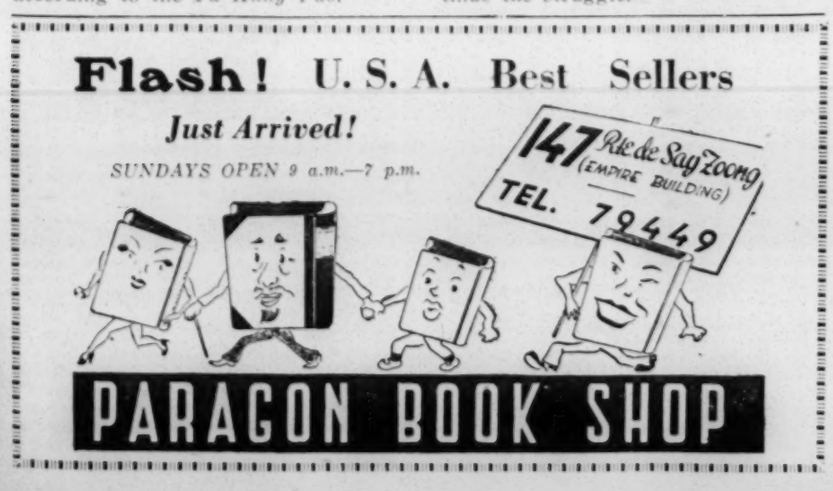
At a meeting of the Szechuen Provincial People's Council, Wang Yuanhui, newly appointed Director of the Peace Preservation Department, declared that the government is keeping close watch over the developments in the seven localities "infested with bandits."

KMT Labor Leader Attacks Party

CHU Hsueh-fan, Chairman of the Kuomintang-sponsored Chinese Association of Labor, who left Shanghai recently, reportedly to represent China at the Paris International Labor Organization meet, arrived in Hongkong where he declared that the Kuomintang had "attempted to force him to attend the National Assembly," which he did not believe to be representative of the people.

He charged that he had been threatened with arrest because of his refusal.

Before leaving for Hongkong, Chu issued a statement here declaring that he was "leaving for Hongkong because the situation is too desperate and difficult to make continued operation possible in Shanghai." He added, however, that he would "continue the struggle."



Old China Hands

Mr. M. S. Polin, manager of the Cathay Oil Co., left for the United States by air last Saturday. With the project in hand of procuring machinery and equipment to replace that destroyed or removed by the Japanese, "Max" Polin hopes to be back in Shanghai after about one month.

Dorothy Janszen, wife of "Jack" T. Janszen, returned to Shanghai last week. Mrs. Janszen went to the States about six weeks ago to visit her mother, who was ill.

A seven-pound boy was born to the Constantine de Stackelbergs in Washington on October 2. The mother, who is the former Mrs. Garnett Gardiner of Shanghai, was doing nicely in Doctor's Hospital while her husband, who renounced his Austrian title of baron when he became an American citizen, fretted in Delhi. Having gone to India on a business trip for TWA he was held up in that city by the pilots' strike.

The Shanghai Tiffin Club in New York has recently acquired three new members in William P. Hunt, Edward E. Robbins and John R. Sindlinger.

A 1946 Plymouth four door sedan has unexpectedly become the property of Florence Smith, secretary of the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce and wife of H. Maxcy Smith, Jr. Mrs. Smith is that fortunate person who bought a Zep lighter bearing the winning ticket on the Plymouth offered by the Moris Trading Corporation as a prize. Winners of an electric refrigerator and a wristwatch have not been located.

Dr. Norman Downs died in retirement at Tampa, Florida, on October 9. Old Shanghai residents will remember "Doc" Downs, a charter member of the Shanghai American Club, who practiced dentistry in this city for 25 years returning to the States in 1930. Dr. Downs died at the age of 67.

Miss Merriam Holloway, a senior staff officer of the American Red Cross in Tokyo, last week returned for a few days visit to Shanghai during which she stayed at the Cathay Mansions. Miss Holloway was on the staff of the China Press from 1932 to 1937. After having spent the war interned in the Philippines, she has not yet found time to return to the States.

H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., plans to reopen his magazine Oriental Affairs in Hongkong on January 1, 1947. Mr. Woodhead, who published his magazine in Shanghai prior to Pearl Harbor, does not at present contemplate returning to China.

Graham Peck, author of Through China's Wall, is in Shanghai on his way from Tientsin to the United States. He is carrying the manuscript of a new book dealing with events in China during the war years.

James R. Young, former editor of the Japan Advertiser, who was imprisoned in Japan prior to Pearl Harbor, visited Shangai this week on a trip through the Orient for International News Service.

Silk Market Cut In Half During War Years

THERE is not much future in the silk trade, and there is definitely no hope for an expanded silk market in the future, according to *World Report*, an American newsmagazine on world affairs. Silk is beginning to come back to world commerce after an absence of five years to find that only half the market is still there. The other half has been occupied—permanently—by such products as nylon, rayon and other synthetic fibers which have been used instead of silk all the while it was not available during the war.

This is a serious blow to such countries as Japan, China, Korea and Italy, which had counted heavily on silk trade in their postwar rehabilitation programs.

Consumption Falls

Textile mills in the United States consumed about 50,000,000 pounds of raw silk in 1940 while indicated requirements for the future are less than half this figure. There is, however, a bright outlook for silk in the immediate future due to the backlog of demand, but eventually raw silk trade is expected to be stabilized at half its prewar volume.

To date, Japan has shipped more than 7,000,000 pounds of raw silk to the United States and is bent on reviving her prewar 45,0,000,000 pound annual shipments. China is stimulating her silk industry and Korea has established one, but the market they are all aiming at will be unable to consume all they intend to supply.

Silk Stockings

Silk stockings took 70 percent of all stockings produced in the United States in 1940, but in 1946, the United States made 20,000,000 pairs, 68 percent of them nylon and 31 percent rayon. It looks as if silk will be in no position to dislodge them. U.S. Government economists estimate that about 10 percent of hosiery production may depend on silk, but no more.

This leaves as a principal outlet for silk the sphere of women's evening dresses, underwear and linings.

As things stand today, silk prices will have to be considerably lower than the average US$9.82 per pound on the American market to compete with synthetic fibers. Silk dealers here declare that the price of US$6.60 per pound, at which Japanese silk was recently sold in the United States, is lower than the cost price in Shanghai.

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BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

There are 1,549,00 persons employed in Shanghai while 1,359,000 are jobless, according to the *Chen Yien Pao*, which estimated that there were around 3,960,-000 persons living in the city at present. The paper pointed out that there were only 600,000 unemployed in this city in 1938.

* * *

While Hupeh is responsible to the Central Government this year for collecting military rice amounting to more than 5,000,000 piculs, and in spite of the provincial authorities' decision to collect 3,000,000 piculs before the end of October, only 210,000 piculs have been received, the *Ta Kung Pao* reported. Lishan hsien, which was once occupied by the Communists, has collected 50 percent of its quota, the paper said.

* * *

A message of sympathy has been sent by the Indonesian Federation of Labor in Jogjokarta, to striking Chinese harbor workers at Macassar, Celebes island, according to *Reuter*. The message said: "We express sympathy for the strike and every action which serves to improve the status of the Chinese labor class."

* * *

A bilateral trade agreement was signed between the Indian Government and the United States in New Delhi last week. The agreement conforms with the Bermuda agreement concluded by the United States and Great Britain last February, but secures to either party a greater measure of control over the application of those principles and the air services to be operated. It also provides for the use of the machinery of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Air Transport Association.

* * *

The entire American defense budget may be revised by the Republicans who are considering the possibility of slashing the Army and Navy estimates by US$3,000,000,000, according to Senator Knutson (Rep. Minn.). The main item of expenditure will be laboratory research since the Republicans consider the present war machine rendered obsolete by the developments of the last war.

* * *

A Shanghai-bound freighter, the Hsinkongko, purchased by China to be delivered in Honolulu, caught fire in the harbor and listed as the fire developed. It is doubted whether she will be able to complete her voyage across the Pacific. The vessel was formerly a Canadian Pacific coastal passenger ship named the Venture.

* * *

More than 1,000,000 Japanese-made electric bulbs have been exported to China and Korea since the occupation and more than 5,000,000 will be available for export to China and the South Seas next year, according to the Japanese Electric Bulb Industry Control Association. Current output of bulbs is less than 4,000,000 monthly and does not cover domestic needs, but production will be increased.

* * *

A spokesman of the British Ministry of Supply declared last week in London that Chinese tungsten ore prices were "rather high." He added that the ministry was looking around for supplies, "since we do not wish to run down out of stock unduly, and the price will be the deciding factor as to where we make our purchases."

A gigantic gas plant is to be established in Nantao to provide a supply of gas for the estimated 15,000,000 persons who will reside here, according to the Greater Shanghai Municipality Plan to be accomplished in 10 years. Three steps are necessary to pave the way for this eventual supply of gas: (1) the use of high grade coal to increase gas output by 30 percent; (2) the repair of present gas furnaces to increase their efficiency; and (3) to warn consumers against wasting gas.

* * *

More than 3000 foodstall keepers in the Whangpoo and Louza districts were persuaded by the police authorities early this week not to hold a demonstration of protest against a police ban on foodstalls in the two areas. It is said that the police first issued licenses to the stall operators on September 1, but withdrew them on October 29 and began clearing the streets of stalls.

* * *

A contract was recently signed between the Taiwan Provincial Government and CNRRA, designating the latter as Taiwan's agent for the purchase and shipping of 200,000 tons of fertilizer from the United States and Canada. The order covers seven different kinds of fertilizer, the greater part of which is ammonia sulphate. The cost is estimated at US$20,000,000.

* * *

A second Japanese whaling fleet left for the Antarctic from Nagasaki early this week. The fleet belongs to the Taiyo Fishery Company. Departure was originally scheduled for November 12, but the vessels were delayed owing to a leakage in the refrigerating system of the 12,000-ton ship Nisshin Maru No. 1.

* * *

The United States Government has granted a US$25,000,000 credit to United States-occupied south Korea for the purchase of surplus American war materials in the Pacific area, *Reuter* reported from Washington.

* * *

While no reply has been received by the China Silk Company regarding the dispatch of cocoons to China by Japan, the company is ready to demand that Japan return the 19,000,000 piculs of native cocoons seized by the Japanese during the occupation. Evidence is currently being collected for the Chinese representatives in Japan for the return of these cocoons.

* * *

CNAC will inaugurate new passenger lines from Shanghai, with Foochow, capital of Fukien as the hub. They will radiate to Amoy and Taipeh, capital of Taiwan. The Shanghai-Foochow fare is CNC$110,000; Foochow-Amoy CNC$35,-000; Amoy-Taipeh CNC$77,500; and Foochow-Taipeh CNC$42,500.

* * *

The terms of the recently published British Exchange Control Bill preclude persons outside the sterling area receiving payments, except with the permission of the British Treasury. The bill restricts dealings in gold and other foreign currencies, and requires these to be sold to authorized dealers. "Controls are essential to prevent the flight of capital in unauthorized investments abroad, and the dissipation of our remaining foreign investments," a government paper accompanying the bill declared.

China's Civil War

As Reported Day By Day In The Press

November 13, 1946

A UP report from Peiping said that all fighting in North China had stopped with the Generalissimo's cease-fire order and no fighting had been reported anywhere in North China for two days.

Another dispatch from Nanking, carried by AP, declared, however, that the Communists had started attacks on Government positions in North China. Twenty thousand Red troops allegedly crossed the Yungping river and started a push on the railroad between Tientsin and Peiping.

* * *

November 14, 1946

Government authorities charged that the Communists were violating Generalissimo Chiang's cease-fire order, according to AP from Peiping. The same dispatch, however, noted that the Reds had never accepted the unilateral cease-fire order.

The *Hsin Min Pao* said Communist forces took Halahai, northeast of Changchun, while another column was attacking Fulung, 50 miles to the northwest of the Manchurian capital.

In Shantung the Communists renewed their attacks on Anchiu, 70 miles west of Tsingtao, according to AP.

* * *

November 15, 1946

Fighting sprang up north of Paoting, according to AFP, while Red troop concentrations were spotted in the vicinity of Lanfang, on the Peiping-Tientsin railway.

Fighting was also reported in Shansi, Shantung, Hopei and Manchuria.

* * *

November 16, 1946

AP wired from Peiping that 10,000 Communist troops were attacking Lanfang, on the Peiping-Tientsin railway, 45 miles northwest of Tientsin.

In Manchuria, Communist guerrilla units destroyed long sections of the Changchun-Mukden railroad, the same source declared.

Communist sources claimed that the Nationalist 71st Army was attacking Red positions north of Liaoyuan, 100 miles north of Mukden.

* * *

November 17, 1946

Fighting broke out in Manchuria on a large scale, according to dispatches from Mukden, which said the Communists cut the railway between Mukden and Antung.

In Kirin province, 30,000 Communist troops reportedly attacked Nunan, 37 miles north of Changchun, while fighting was raging near Tunghwa, important highway town in Antung province.

* * *

November 18, 1946

Communist forces attacked Government positions in Shantung, UP reported from Nanking, and the sound of fire could be heard in Tsinan. The Reds, reportedly, encircled Tsitung, 40 miles northeast of Tsinan, the same source declared.

Continued fighting was reported from the vicinity of the Peiping-Mukden railroad and on the Peiping-Tientsin railway where fighting centered around the large station of Lanfang.

* * *

November 19, 1946

Clashes were reported from the Mukden-Changchun railway, in the region of Szepingkai, according to UP.

Communist Viewpoint

YENAN radio said on November 17 that belated reports reached the Communist capital of Kuomintang attacks after "Chiang Kai-shek's ceasefire order."

The radio asserted that a fullscale attack on the New Fourth Army positions between Yihsien and Taierchwang on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in South Shantung was launched by the Kuomintang 80th Brigade and two other divisions aided by 24 planes and 30 tanks, in addition to armored vehicles.

Yen Hsi-shan's troops were likewise active after the deadline, seizing a number of townlets south of Taiyuan in Shansi, the Communists said.

The airfield near Linyi, capital of the liberated Shantung area, was bombed by planes on November 12, "the second day of the cease-fire," the Reds said.

On the other hand, Communist sources claimed that the Government lost 6000 men in the struggle for the Shantung peninsula since November 1.

The Eighth Routers claimed to have shot down one Kuomintang plane in the fighting around Yehsien, coastal city in Leichow Bay, early in November.

Yenan Pincer Attack Said Begun

Communist spokesman in Nanking, Mei Yi, officially announced in midweek that the long-awaited Government attack on Yenan began with a huge pincer drive which will serve as a signal "for a major effort on the part of the Government to wipe out the Communists." Mei said Gen. Ma Hung-kwei's forces started an offensive from the Yenchih area with four brigades, totalling about 40,000 men, while Gen. Hu Tsung-nan began clashes in the south of the Red area.

The United Nations Organization this week formally inducted its first members —Iceland, Sweden and Afghanistan—since the charter for peace was signed at San Francisco. Other nations which applied for membership but were refused included Ireland, Outer Mongolia and Albania.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Science Popularized

SCIENCE YEAR BOOK OF 1946 *edited and with an introduction by J. D. Ratcliff. Doubleday & Co., Inc., Garden City, New York,* 1946. 245 *pp.*, US$2.50. *Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.*

AMERICAN magazines can rightly be proud of at least one thing—the number of articles on popularized science which they manage to present to the layman. The book under review is the fifth of a series started in 1942, edited by J. D. Ratcliff, presenting in book form magazine articles, and very occasionally book extracts, describing the most significant developments in all fields of science for the preceding year.

The year 1945 passed under the sign of the atomic bomb, so the book naturally presents a condensation from Time magazine on the subject, and another article on the peacetime possibilities of atomic power. Readers whom the mere mention of Radar puts to sleep are warned to skip Chapter IV, but it contains a pretty good explanation provided one has an elementary knowledge of science—a knowledge not all college graduates can honestly claim.

J. D. Ratcliff has succeeded in salvaging for the readers articles on popular science appearing mostly in mass circulation magazines where the reader-interest of the majority is preoccupied with contemplation of slick pix or is absorbed by the ever-new girl-meets-boy theme with all its infinite variations of persons, time and place. Articles from more sober-minded publications successfully offset the Sunday-supplement effect of some of the selections.

Idealism In Politics

THE GREAT CHALLENGE *by Louis Fischer. Published by Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc., New York,* 1946. 337 *pp.*, US$4.00. *Reviewed by Marion Barney.*

A rare combination of well-informed reporter and political philosopher is the author of this book. He has achieved a coherent and convincing analysis of current events and trends. Keeping in mind the fact that this book is primarily an expression of opinion to illustrate which the factual matter is drawn upon, "The Great Challenge" should be a clarifying light in the political thought of our day.

Mr. Fischer is a staunch champion of idealism in politics. It is his purpose to prove that the cynical subordination of right and wrong in politics to the expedience of the moment has been harmful in the past and will be harmful in the future. His conclusion is that every deflection of the democracies from their own ideals strengthens the camp of the opposition. Soviet Russia offers an alternative ideology to those whom democracy has let down, while her own citizens are safely shut off from outside influences.

Democracy is endangered not by the virtues of Communism so much as by its own imperfections, which are more immediately obvious to its citizens. Specifically, Mr. Fischer recommends an organization of democratic countries truly run according to democratic ideas of right and wrong with emphasis upon internal improvement. The strength of this organization must lie in the satisfaction of its people rather than military power. Soviet Russia and her satellites may join or not, however and whenever it suits her. If Russia is unable to undermine this organization because of its internal weakness she will be unable to attack it militarily alone.

Mr. Fischer speaks with as much authority as any outsider can on the subject of Soviet Russia. It is his contention that Stalin has turned his back on Marxism and the internationalism which was an integral part of Marx's and Lenin's ideologies. In his efforts to reserve all power to himself he has eliminated the democratic aspects of Communism and suppressed all possible sources of opposition. He has created a privileged class to support him. He has taken to the aggression condemned by Lenin. He has offered the masses, in place of the amenities of life and the Communist ideal, Russian nationalism. The prestige of Peter the Great has been restored while lip-service is still paid Marx.

"The problem of Russia is thus the problem of nationalism in a world that will get internationalism or get itself into another international war."

America's position he describes as follows:

"The American brain is thus a bundle of contradictions. America, still trying to get its postwar bearings, is not yet accustomed to its responsibilities as the strongest nation on earth. America is like a child with its hand on the throttle of a mighty diesel engine; anything may happen."

Announcement

The public is herewith notified that the Shanghai branch of the

Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank, N.V.
(Netherlands India Commercial Bank)

has moved its office from 186 Kiukiang Road to

110 CHUNG CHENG ROAD (EASTERN)

(formerly Avenue Edward VII) (corner Szechuen Road)

The telephone numbers remain unchanged, viz:

15615 Manager

15809 Accountant

19993 Cash, T.T., D.D., Current Accounts

13376 Inward/Outward Bills, Book Office, Cable Department

15614 Chief Cashier and Chinese Department.

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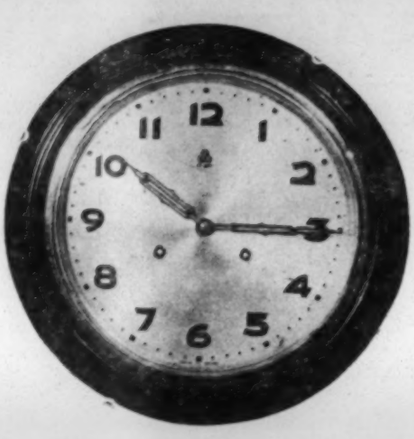

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TIME TABLE

4	72	6	8	78	2	10	12	車次 TRAIN NO.	1	5	77	7	71	3	9	11
I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II N'king Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	I, II H'chow Excur Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.
7.00	8.30	9.00	11.00	12.30	13.30	21.50	23.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI 北站 NORTH A	14.45	16.25	17.10	19.30	21.35	22.45	6.35	8.00
		10.16	12.14	13.48		23.23		D 昆山 KUNSHAN D		15.24	16.05	18.15			5.28	
8.41	10.09	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	13.06	14.33	15.19	17.29	19.42	21.06	4.39	5.39
8.48	10.14	11.06	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	D A	12.59	14.19	15.09	17.21	19.34	20.58	4.32	5.19
9.36	11.05	11.54	13.55	15.25	16.14	1.22	2.08	A 無錫 WUSIH D	12 11	13.24	14.10	16.27	18.45	20.10	3.39	4.26
9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	D A	12.04	13.18		16.21		20.03	3.33	4.19
10.31		12.59	15.01		17.09	2.27	3.13	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	11.17	12.22		15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30
10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	D A	11.06	12.09		15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20
11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	A 丹陽 TANYANG D		11.09		14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03
11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	D A		11.05		13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00
12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28		13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07
12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	D 西站 WEST A	9.24	10.21		12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00
13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	A 南京 NANKING D	8.00	9.00		11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00

FARE LIST

(Note:—Fares for Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 71, & 72 not included.)

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
KUNSHAN	昆山	52	2,800.	3,800.	1,400.	1,900.	700.	1,000.
SOOCHOW	蘇州	87	4,400.	5,400.	2,200.	2,700.	1,100.	1,400.
WUSIH	無錫	129	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGCHOW	常州	168	8,400.	10,100.	4,200.	5,100.	2,100.	2,600.
TANYANG	丹陽	213	10,400.	12,500.	5,200.	6,300.	2,600.	3,200.
CHINKIANG WEST	鎮江西站	243	11,600.	14,000.	5,800.	7,000.	2,900.	3,500.
NANKING	南京	312	14,800.	17,800.	7,400.	8,900.	3,700.	4,500.

滬杭線 SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	車次 TRAIN NO.	92	42	2	68	26	22	62	94
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Throu.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	站名 STATIONS	I, II III Local Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Excur.	II, III, IV Ord.	I, II III Local Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11 55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	7.51	10.44	11 26	15.29	17.48		21.00	
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.43	17.08	17.51	D A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	A 嘉興 KASHING D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	D A		8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	D 峽石 YEHZAH D		8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN- D		7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	D TSENG A		7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D		6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST

(Note:—Fares for Trains Nos. 1, 2, 21, & 22 not included.)

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	2,400.	3,400.	1,200.	1,700.	600.	900.
KASHING	嘉興	99	4,800.	5,800.	2,400.	2,900.	1,200.	1,500.
YEHZAH	峽石	126	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGANTSENG	長安鎮	151	7,600.	9,200.	3,800.	4,600.	1,900.	2,300.
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	9,200.	11,100.	4,600.	5,600.	2,300.	2,800.

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